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THE RAT.

A SANITARY MENACE AND AN ECONOMIC BURDEN.

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Of all the parasites that have their being in and around the habitation of man the rat has less to justify its existence than any other. As devoid of any redeeming traits as the fly, which has been the subject of a nation-wide sanitary crusade, the rat is a greater pest because of its depredations and its possibilities for harm in the transmission and perpetuation of bubonic plague in a community. The latter consideration is of more serious import in seaport towns wherever they may be and in those localities where plague has once appeared, but with the world-wide march of bubonic plague in no city should its advent be considered as improbable.

Squirrels to the westward of the Rocky Mountains and the marmot in Asia are subject to the disease in a more or less chronic form, but these animals, on account of their infrequent contact with man, are a menace not so much in transmitting the disease to man as they are in being the source of a continued reintroduction of the disease among the neighboring rat population. It is, therefore, evident that the slogan "No rats, no plague" is very expressive of fact.

A brief review of the rôle this animal plays in transmitting disease and in damaging and destroying property will easily convict it of being a most undesirable denizen.

No discussion of the part taken by the rat in spreading plague will be attempted, except to say that plague is, primarily and essentially, a disease of rodents, chiefly the different species of rat, and that it is conveyed to human beings from plague-infected rats through the agency of the fleas which infest the sick animal.

When plague has once gained a foothold in a country, the cost of stamping out the infection will be manifold the expense attendant upon the eradication of any other epidemic disease. The toll of human life may vary according to local conditions, but always the commercial prejudice against a plague-infected port and the expenditure for eliminative measures will result in heavy financial drain.

Turning from the aspect of a sanitary menace to an ever-present and continued commercial drain, the following is of interest. To assign any accurately fixed sum to the amount of injury done by rats in the United States is impossible, but, estimating the loss at a rational minimum amount, the sum is astounding. The calculation embraces two factors, namely, the rodent census and the average amount of damage done by one rat. Both of these factors can be determined within reasonable limitation.

For antiplague work in the United States and its insular possessions, the Philippines, Hawaii, and Porto Rico, there has been spent in recent years by the Federal Government, through the United States Public Health Service, and by the different local government forces a vast sum. The loss to commercial interests in all these places, due to interference of shipping facilities and sanitary restrictions by other countries, has made the sum actually spent for plague work seem but a "drop in the bucket."

The scope of this article will not permit of an extended discussion of the sanitary aspect of plague, but it may be stated that the disease is endemic on every continent in the world and in practically all countries, excepting, possibly, those of continental Europe. In our own country any laxity of sanitary surveillance of the endemic centers on the Pacific coast would result in the broadcast spread of the disease. The same will apply to all endemic centers. It is a question of eternal vigilance.

By means of trapping percentages covering a period of one year it was determined that the rodent population in San Francisco was slightly in excess of the human population. In Porto Rico, where the same method of computation was employed, the proportion of rat and human inhabitants in cities was about equal.

In the rural districts of the United States the number of rats on any farm or plantation will easily average three or four times the number of people on the estate, and in the grain or cane producing areas the proportion will be multifold.

In cane-producing tropical and semitropical countries, such as Porto Rico, all the West Indies, the Hawaiian Islands, and the Philippines, where the roof rat and field rat predominate, the rat population is incredibly large. On one cane plantation in Porto Rico where there were less than 500 people, within six months there were killed 25,000 rodents.

It is therefore evident that an estimate of the rodent population of the United States as equal to the human census would be well below the probable number. In our insular dependencies—Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines—where the cane fields are especially overrun with rats, the rodent population is undoubtedly several times the human population.

This estimate of one rat per human being for the continental United States coincides with that made for Great Britain and Ireland by the Incorporated Society for the Destruction of Vermin, and also with authoritative figures for Denmark, France, and Germany.

The annual upkeep per rodent was computed by the same authorities as \$1.80 in Great Britain, \$1.20 in Denmark, and \$1 in France. Judging from the large number of complaints made by American farmers in writing to agricultural journals, the depredations of rats in the country will exceed the estimate made in Great Britain. One half cent per day would be a conservative estimate, however. The same figure can safely be placed on the damage caused by the city rat.

The list of articles damaged by rats is too long to enumerate in detail, but in general the following can be mentioned: All kinds of grain, before and after harvest; eggs and poultry, especially small chicks; wild birds, their eggs and young; fruits and vegetables, both while growing and when stored; flowers, bulbs, and shrubbery; all kinds of staples in bags or boxes; and all food products in pantries, groceries, meat markets, bakeries, stables, and general markets.

Lantz, in the Public Health Bulletin No. 30, "The Rat and its Relation to Public Health," cites the following specific cases of rat depredation. Presumably they were selected at random:

An Iowa farmer writing to an agricultural journal reported that rats had destroyed in one winter about 500 bushels of corn of a total of 2,000 bushels stored in cribs. Another farmer reported that rats had robbed him of an entire summer's hatching of three or four hundred chicks, and still another one attributed his loss in grain and poultry for one season due to rats as sufficient to pay his taxes for three years.

Lantz further quotes a Washington merchant to the effect that rats gnawed a hole in a tub containing 100 dozen eggs and within a period of two weeks carried away 71 dozen without leaving either shell or stain.

The writer once observed in San Francisco a shop dedicated to the sale of manicure supplies that was so rat infested that the proprietor had to move. The shop adjoined a bakery, and the depredations of the rats were so great that they actually entered a glass display case and gnawed the chamois skin on nail polishers. The reports of experimental stations in Guam, Hawaii, and Porto Rico lay special stress on the depredations of rats in the cane fields. Mr. R. L. Van Dine, of the Porto Rico experimental station, places the annual loss to cane growers in the island at \$75,000, and states the loss is due not only to the cane actually destroyed, but also to the fermentation set up in the cane juices in the stalks that have been gnawed upon, which reduces the purity and sucrose content. This loss to Porto Rico planters was based upon the estimate that only one-half of 1 per cent of stalks were attacked by rats, but in reply to inquiries

sent out by Van Dine the estimate made by different planters varied from 1 to 4 per cent of stalks attacked by rodents.

Because the rat is an animal of nocturnal habits, its depredations often pass unnoticed or are ascribed to other sources. Computing the upkeep of the rat as one-half cent per day, and estimating one rat to each person, the sum of \$167,000,000 annually is lost to the country by the depredations of this pest.

A ratless country seems almost Utopian, but much can be accomplished in preventing this unnecessary loss and in safeguarding the country from any possible plague invasion, by a concerted and well-sustained nation-wide crusade against the rat similar to the "swat the fly campaign." No sporadic or individual effort will suffice.

The extermination of rats is not nearly so easy as fly destruction. An adult rat will on the average produce young 6 times yearly and from 6 to 12 young in each litter. There have been known cases where a full-grown female littered 12 times in one year. A rat can reproduce when 3 months old. This remarkable fecundity, together with the instinctive secretive habits of the rat, which being an animal of nocturnal habits lies hidden during the day, and is active at night, while his human foe is asleep, readily accounts for the large rat population in any locality and emphasizes the difficulty of rat destruction.

Rats can be destroyed by trapping, by poisoning, and by using natural enemies, as certain breeds of cats and dogs. To insure success to these measures it will be necessary to curtail the rat's food supply by properly disposing of garbage and table refuse and by preventing rats from gaining access to such food as is contained in pantries, groceries, markets, stables, etc. The municipal government will have to assist the efforts of citizens along this line by creating and enforcing suitable rat-proofing laws.

To merely keep premises clean and free of rubbish will be of but little benefit, as rodents generally, even when abundant rubbish is available, prefer more secure covert, as that beneath floors, and within double walls and ceilings. So along with other measures for the destruction of rats all buildings, chicken yards, garbage receptacles, sidewalks, and planked areas must be built or repaired to prevent rat harborage.

The rat-proofing of buildings is generally secured either by elevation of the structure, with the underpinning open and free, or by marginal rat-proof walls of concrete, or stone or brick laid in cement mortar, sunk 2 feet into the ground, fitting flush the floor above. The wall must fit tightly to the flooring and not merely extend to the joists or supporting timbers, as this would result in open spaces for the entrance of rodents. Groceries, stables, warehouses, markets, and food depots in general are best rat proofed by having a concrete floor in addition to the walls. In these structures, untenanted as they are at night-

time, rats might well enter by a doorway or window carelessly left open or be introduced concealed in merchandise, and gnawing through plank flooring obtain a well-protected hiding and breeding place.

In addition to concrete floor and walls these food depots must have tight-fitting doors, and all windows and openings should be properly screened. A 12-gauge wire is preferable on account of its strength and durability, and the mesh should not be larger than one-half inch.

Rat proofing by elevation is chiefly applicable to small and medium size frame dwellings. The intent is to have sufficient elevation, about 2 feet, so that the ground area beneath will be as exposed and free from covert as unbuilt upon land. Marginal rat-proofing will suffice in more pretentious dwellings where sufficient care can be exercised to prevent rats from gnawing through the plank floors.

Chicken pens can be protected by concrete walls at the periphery, sunk into the ground 2 feet or more with one-half-inch mesh wire netting, covering sides and top. Garbage cans should be of serviceable metal with properly fitting tops.

Plank sidewalks and plank coverings for yards should be avoided. Cinders or concrete are preferable for this purpose. The latter should have marginal protection to prevent rats from burrowing beneath it.

Double walls with a dead space between should be avoided or if used, they should be rat proofed at top and bottom with heavy wooden timbers, 4 by 4 joists, or by a concrete fill. Attics should be well opened and kept free of dunnage or other refuge for rats.

These precautions against rat harborage and for the protection of food supplies, in connection with careful trapping and poisoning will be attended with considerable success toward the destruction of rats.

As to trapping and poisoning, it may be stated that the efficacy of these measures will depend not so much on the kind of poison or on the pattern of the trap, or the bait, as upon the method of placing the poison and traps. The larger the wire-cage trap the better the results. It goes without saying that both the snap traps and the cage traps should be substantially made, and the latter should have wires well reenforced.

There are several important points about placing traps. They should be placed wherever rats have been accustomed to frequent for feeding purposes. Traps should be more or less concealed, the small snap traps by scattering dust, flour, or cornmeal on and about them, and the cage traps by pieces of sacking, straw, or rubbish, leaving only the opening free. The prerequisite of successful trapping is that no food other than the bait should be available to the foraging rodent. Other things being equal, highly savory articles, such as cheese and toasted bacon, will more quickly attract rodents than will food without odor, but the idea that a rat can be enticed into a trap by the employment of bait more appetizing to him than the surrounding food

supply is fallacious. To the rat, food supply is a question of availability, not preference. A number of specific cases have impressed this upon the writer. In one instance where a bakery was overrun with rats, a most experienced trapper set traps in and around the place for two or three weeks without catching a single rodent. This barren result continued notwithstanding the rotation of bait. Cheese, bacon, meat, vegetables, flour, nuts, and every known kind of bait in turn was used without avail. The rodents played and cavorted about the traps but never entered. Finally the bakery was moved and the building closed preparatory to rat-proofing. Three or four days after the removal of the stock, when all loose flour and food had been consumed by the rats, the trapper caught over 30 rats in one morning and in four days the place yielded a bag of some 80 rodents.

Traps or poison placed in the neighborhood of an overflowing garbage pail, in a pantry with open bins and exposed food, or in groceries and warehouses having foodstuffs spilled over the floor, will only result in wasted endeavor.

Trapping is preferable to poisoning, for the reason that the results are accurately known, whereas in poisoning the result is always a matter of conjecture. Both methods should be employed, however. For the individual householder any of the poisons obtainable in open market and which have arsenic, phosphorus, or strychnine as the active ingredient, will be effective if properly used.

PREVALENCE OF DISEASE.

No health department, State or local, can effectively prevent or control disease without knowledge of when, where, and under what conditions cases are occurring.

IN CERTAIN STATES AND CITIES.

SMALLPOX.

State Reports for May, 1913.

Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.	Deaths.	Vaccination history of cases.			
			Number vaccinated within 7 years preceding attack.	Number last vaccinated more than 7 years preceding attack.	Number never successfully vaccinated.	Vaccination history not obtained or uncertain.
California:						
Alameda County—						
Alameda.....	1				1	
Berkeley.....	1			1		
Oakland.....	2			1	1	
Butte County—						
Chico.....	7		4		3	
Durham.....	7		2	1	4	
Rural.....	3					3
Calaveras County—						
San Andreas.....	2			1	1	
Rural.....	1					1
Contra Costa County—						
Walnut Creek.....	15				13	2
Glean County—						
Rural.....	1				1	
Humboldt County—						
Rio Dell.....	1					1
Imperial County—						
El Centro.....	8		1	1	6	
Rural.....		1				
Kern County—						
Bakersfield.....	1					1
Maricopa.....	1				1	
McKittrick.....	2		1	1		
Los Angeles County—						
Edgewood.....	1				1	
Florence.....	2				2	
Los Angeles.....	12			1	11	
Rural.....	2				2	
Marin County—						
Mill Valley.....	5			1	3	1
Mendocino County—						
Willits.....	5				3	2
Nevada County—						
Grass Valley.....	1				1	
Nevada City.....	4			1	3	
Sacramento County—						
Sacramento.....	1				1	
San Diego County—						
San Diego.....	4				4	
San Francisco County—						
San Francisco.....	6			1	4	1
San Joaquin County—						
Stockton.....	2				2	
Santa Clara County—						
San Jose.....	1					1
Rural.....	1					1
Siskiyou County—						
Callahan.....	3				1	2

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SMALLPOX—Continued.

State Reports for May, 1913—Continued.

Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.	Deaths.	Vaccination history of cases.			
			Number vaccinated within 7 years preceding attack.	Number last vaccinated more than 7 years preceding attack.	Number never successfully vaccinated.	Vaccination history not obtained or uncertain.
California—Continued.						
Solano County—						
Suisun.....	7	.....	.....	1	5	1
Tehama County—						
Red Bluff.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Tulare County—						
Plano Township.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Porterville.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Total.....	114	1	8	12	74	20
New York:						
Albany County—						
Albany.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Chenango County.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Clinton County.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Cortland County—						
Cortland.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Erie County—						
Buffalo.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Franklin County.....	17	.....	1	.....	16	.....
Fulton County.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Herkimer County.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Little Falls.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Jefferson County.....	13	.....	.....	3	10	.....
Madison County.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Oneida.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Montgomery County.....	8	.....	.....	2	6	.....
Amsterdam.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Niagara County—						
Niagara Falls.....	9	.....	.....	1	8	.....
Onondaga County—						
Syracuse.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Oswego County.....	8	.....	.....	3	5	.....
Fulton.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
St. Lawrence County.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
Steuben County—						
Corning.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Lewis County.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Total.....	84	.....	2	13	61	8

Alaska—Ketchikan.

Acting Asst. Surg. Story, of the Public Health Service, reported by telegraph June 25, 1913, that 1 case of smallpox had been notified at Ketchikan, Alaska.

Arizona—Nogales.

Acting Asst. Surg. Gustetter, of the Public Health Service, reported by telegraph June 28, 1913, that 1 new case of smallpox had been notified in Nogales, Ariz.

California—Imperial County.

Acting Asst. Surg. Richter, of the Public Health Service, reported by telegraph June 28, 1913, that the epidemic of smallpox in Impe-

SMALLPOX—Continued.

rial County, Cal., had subsided, 65 cases of the disease, with 10 deaths, having been notified since January 1, 1913.

California—Los Angeles.

Senior Surg. Brooks, of the Public Health Service, reported by telegraph that during the week ended June 28, 1913, 6 cases of smallpox had been notified in Los Angeles, Cal., making a total of 57 cases reported since January 1, 1913.

Indiana—Evansville.

Surg. Clark, of the Public Health Service, reported by telegraph that during the week ended June 28, 1913, 9 cases of smallpox had been notified in Evansville, Ind., making a total of 839 cases reported since October 1, 1912.

Miscellaneous State Reports.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Illinois (May 1-31):			Utah (Mar. 1-31)—Continued.		
Counties—			Counties—Continued.		
Alexander.....	1	.....	Emery.....	2	.....
Bureau.....	13	.....	Iron.....	6	.....
Carroll.....	2	.....	Juab.....	5	.....
Cass.....	1	.....	Millard.....	4	.....
Clark.....	1	.....	Morgan.....	4	.....
Cook.....	9	.....	Salt Lake.....	151	.....
Edgar.....	11	.....	San Pete.....	2	.....
Fayette.....	1	.....	Summit.....	2	.....
Fulton.....	2	.....	Tooele.....	19	2
Gallatin.....	1	.....	Utah.....	36	1
Hardin.....	4	.....	Wasatch.....	10	.....
Henry.....	9	.....	Weber.....	5	.....
Jasper.....	5	.....	Total.....	256	3
Jefferson.....	3	.....		
Kane.....	7	.....	Utah (Apr. 1-30):		
Lasalle.....	10	.....	Counties—		
Lawrence.....	3	.....	Box Elder.....	26	.....
Lee.....	10	.....	Cache.....	18	.....
Logan.....	1	.....	Carbon.....	6	.....
McLean.....	9	.....	Davis.....	23	.....
Macoupin.....	2	.....	Iron.....	2	.....
Mason.....	1	.....	Millard.....	4	.....
Massac.....	11	.....	Salt Lake.....	115	.....
Peoria.....	10	.....	San Pete.....	5	.....
Piatt.....	2	.....	Sevier.....	2	.....
Pike.....	1	.....	Summit.....	1	.....
Pope.....	1	.....	Tooele.....	9	.....
Pulaski.....	9	.....	Utah.....	22	1
Putnam.....	3	.....	Wasatch.....	1	.....
Rock Island.....	28	.....	Weber.....	10	.....
St. Clair.....	1	.....	Total.....	244	1
Saline.....	40	.....		
Sangamon.....	4	.....	Utah (May 1-31):		
Stephenson.....	3	.....	Counties—		
Union.....	3	.....	Box Elder.....	20	.....
Vermilion.....	20	.....	Cache.....	6	.....
Warren.....	1	.....	Davis.....	20	1
White.....	2	.....	Emery.....	1	.....
Whiteside.....	5	.....	Iron.....	1	.....
Will.....	1	.....	Millard.....	6	.....
Woodford.....	5	.....	Salt Lake.....	58	.....
Total.....	256	.....	San Pete.....	2	.....
			Summit.....	3	.....
Utah (Mar. 1-31):			Tooele.....	15	.....
Counties—			Utah.....	5	.....
Beaver.....	2	.....	Wasatch.....	16	.....
Box Elder.....	62	.....	Weber.....	3	.....
Cache.....	20	.....	Total.....	156	1
Carbon.....	2	.....		
Davis.....	44	.....		

SMALLPOX—Continued.

City Reports for Week Ended June 14, 1913.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Altoona, Pa.	1	.....	Los Angeles, Cal.	2	.....
Ann Arbor, Mich.	4	.....	Lowell, Mass.	3	.....
Austin, Tex.	3	.....	Milwaukee, Wis.	3	.....
Cambridge, Ohio.	2	.....	Montgomery, Ala.	11	.....
Chattanooga, Tenn.	1	.....	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	1	.....
Chicago, Ill.	1	.....	St. Louis, Mo.	2	.....
Columbus, Ohio.	9	.....	San Francisco, Cal.	1	.....
Cumberland, Md.	1	.....	Seattle, Wash.	2	.....
Dayton, Ohio.	2	.....	South Bethlehem, Pa.	4	.....
Elmira, N. Y.	5	.....	Springfield, Ohio.	8	.....
Evansville, Ind.	9	.....	Toledo, Ohio.	1	.....
Houston, Tex.	2	.....	Washington, D. C.	8	.....
Kansas City, Kans.	2	.....	Wilmington, N. C.	1	.....

TYPHOID FEVER.

State Reports for May, 1913.

Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.	Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.
California:		New York—Continued.	
Alameda County—		Cayuga County.	1
Alameda.	2	Chautauqua County.	8
Berkeley.	3	Chemung County.	1
Irvington.	1	Chenango County.	1
Oakland.	10	Columbia County.	1
Butte County—		Cortland County.	1
Gridlev.	2	Dutchess County.	1
Oroville.	1	Erie County.	23
Colusa County—		Essex County.	3
Colusa.	5	Genesee County.	1
Contra Costa County—		Greene County.	3
Concord.	1	Hamilton County.	1
Los Angeles County—		Herkimer County.	1
Los Angeles.	11	Jefferson County.	2
Pomona.	1	Lewis County.	4
Madera County—		Livingston County.	1
Rural.	1	Madison County.	1
Placer County—		Monroe County.	15
Roseville.	1	Montgomery County.	2
Sacramento County—		Niagara County.	22
Sacramento.	12	Oneida County.	7
San Diego County—		Onondaga County.	4
San Diego.	1	Ontario County.	1
San Francisco County—		Orange County.	6
San Francisco.	26	Oswego County.	1
Santa Barbara County—		Otsego County.	10
Santa Barbara.	2	Rensselaer County.	3
Santa Clara County—		Rockland County.	1
Palo Alto.	1	Saratoga County.	6
Stanislaus County—		Schenectady County.	5
Thalheim.	1	Seneca County.	1
Yolo County—		Steuben County.	5
Woodland.	1	Ulster County.	2
Total.	83	Washington County.	3
New York:		Wayne County.	1
Albany County.	89	Westchester County.	5
Allegany County.	1	Greater New York.	92
Broome County.	6	Total.	342

CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.**State Reports for May, 1913.**

Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.	Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.
California:		New York—Continued.	
Alameda County—		Herkimer County.....	1
Hayward.....	1	Monroe County.....	2
Oakland.....	1	Montgomery County.....	1
Sacramento County—		Onondaga County.....	1
Sacramento.....	1	Greater New York.....	19
San Francisco County—		Total.....	26
San Francisco.....	1		
Stanislaus County—		Texas:	
Turlock.....	1	Harris County.....	1
Yolo County—		McLennan County.....	3
Woodland.....	1	Rockwall County.....	1
Total.....	6	Tarrant County.....	1
New York:		Total.....	6
Chenango County.....	1		
Erie County.....	1		

California—Los Angeles.

Senior Surg. Brooks, of the Public Health Service, reported by telegraph that during the week ended June 28, 1913, 4 cases of cerebrospinal meningitis had been notified in Los Angeles, Cal., making a total of 74 cases reported since January 1, 1913.

Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended June 14, 1913.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Baltimore, Md.....		1	Lexington, Ky.....		1
Boston, Mass.....		1	Los Angeles, Cal.....		1
Cambridge, Mass.....	1		New Orleans, La.....	1	
Chicago, Ill.....	2	2	New York, N. Y.....	1	5
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	3	1	Pittsburgh, Pa.....		1
Hoboken, N. J.....	1		Richmond, Va.....		1
Jersey City, N. J.....		1	San Francisco, Cal.....	1	
Kansas City, Kans.....	2		Worcester, Mass.....	1	1

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).**State Reports for May, 1913.**

Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.	Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.
California:		New York—Continued.	
Fresno County—		Saratoga County.....	1
Fresno.....	1	Westchester County.....	2
Rural.....	1	Greater New York.....	11
Los Angeles County—		Total.....	18
Los Angeles.....	1		
Madera County—		Texas:	
Madera.....	1	Johnson County.....	1
Total.....	4	Tom Green County.....	1
New York:		Bexar County.....	1
Chautauqua County.....	3	Total.....	3
Otsego County.....	1		

Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended June 14, 1913.

During the week ended June 14, 1913, poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis) was reported by cities as follows: Lexington, Ky., 1 death; New York, N. Y., 2 cases with 2 deaths; San Francisco, Cal., 1 case.

ERYSIPELAS.**Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended June 14, 1913.**

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Baltimore, Md.		2	New York, N. Y.		7
Binghamton, N. Y.	4		Norristown, Pa.	1	
Buffalo, N. Y.	3		Philadelphia, Pa.	3	1
Chicago, Ill.	10	3	Pittsburgh, Pa.	11	1
Cleveland, Ohio.	5		Reading, Pa.	1	
Kalamazoo, Mich.	1		St. Louis, Mo.	7	
Lexington, Ky.		1	San Francisco, Cal.	7	
Los Angeles, Cal.	3		South Bethlehem, Pa.	1	
Milwaukee, Wis.	2		Toledo, Ohio.		1
Newark, N. J.		2	Wilkesburg, Pa.	1	

LEPROSY.**California—Los Angeles.**

The State Board of Health of California reported that during the month of May, 1913, a case of leprosy had been notified at Los Angeles, Cal., the patient being a Mexican woman who had come to the United States about one year ago and had resided in Los Angeles for about three months. The case was reported as being of the anæsthetic type.

PLAGUE.**Rats Collected and Examined.**

Places.	Week ended—	Found dead.	Total collected.	Examined.	Found infected.
California:					
Cities—					
Berkeley	June 14, 1913	2	203	153	
Oakland	do.	16	547	442	
San Francisco	do.	18	1,916	1,392	
Washington:					
City—					
Seattle	do.		914	864	

¹ Rats taken from steamships: Honolulu, 20; Topeka, 3; China, 1; total, 24.

California—Squirrels Collected and Examined.

During the week ended June 14, 1913, there were examined for plague infection 1,001 ground squirrels from Contra Costa County, 191 from San Joaquin County, 56 from Alameda County, and 28 from San Benito County.

Plague-Infected Squirrels Found.

Plague-infected squirrels have been found as follows: In Contra Costa County, from May 29 to June 7, 1913, 53 squirrels; in San Benito County, on June 9, 1 squirrel, found in the vicinity of Hollister.

PNEUMONIA.**Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended June 14, 1913.**

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Binghamton, N. Y.....	3	3	Manchester, N. H.....	2	2
Braddock, Pa.....	1	.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	17	27
Chicago, Ill.....	45	72	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	34	34
Cleveland, Ohio.....	19	12	Reading, Pa.....	2	.....
Dunkirk, N. Y.....	3	.....	San Francisco, Cal.....	8	.....
Harrisburg, Pa.....	1	.....	Schenectady, N. Y.....	3	1
Kalamazoo, Mich.....	2	.....	South Bethlehem, Pa.....	2	2
Los Angeles, Cal.....	1	7	Trenton, N. J.....	6	.....

RABIES.**Chicago, Ill.**

During the week ended June 14, 1913, a death from rabies was notified by the health officer of Chicago, Ill.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN SPOTTED (OR TICK) FEVER.**New York—Suffolk County.**

The State Board of Health of New York reported that during the month of May, 1913, a case of Rocky Mountain spotted fever had been notified in East Hampton Township, Suffolk County, N. Y.

TETANUS.**Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended June 14, 1913.**

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Baltimore, Md.....	1	New York, N. Y.....	.....	1
Chicago, Ill.....	3	South Bethlehem, Pa.....	1	1
New Orleans, La.....	1	Worcester, Mass.....	1	1

SCARLET FEVER, MEASLES, DIPHTHERIA, AND TUBERCULOSIS.**State Reports for May, 1913.**

	Scarlet fever.	Measles.	Diphtheria.
California.....	132	315	112
New York.....	2,000	11,014	1,839

SCARLET FEVER, MEASLES, ETC.—Continued.

Evansville, Ind.—Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria.

Surg. Clark, of the Public Health Service, reported by telegraph that during the week ended June 28, 1913, 8 cases of scarlet fever and 11 cases of diphtheria had been notified in Evansville, Ind., making totals of 455 cases of scarlet fever reported since October 1, 1912, and 332 cases of diphtheria reported since August 1, 1912

Los Angeles, Cal.—Measles.

Senior Surg. Brooks, of the Public Health Service, reported by telegraph that during the week ended June 28, 1913, 112 cases of measles had been notified in Los Angeles, Cal., making a total of 6,369 cases reported since January 1, 1913.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Measles.

Surg. Stoner, of the Public Health Service, reported by telegraph that during the week ended June 28, 1913, 39 cases of measles, with 1 death, had been notified in Pittsburgh, Pa., making a total of 9,496 cases, with 162 deaths, reported since November 1, 1912.

Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended June 14, 1913.

Cities.	Population, United States census, 1910.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tubercu- losis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Over 500,000, inhabitants:										
Baltimore, Md.	558,485	161	16	1	36	—	22	—	27	12
Boston, Mass.	670,585	194	46	4	168	1	39	2	76	16
Chicago, Ill.	2,185,283	615	170	23	257	9	212	29	164	69
Cleveland, Ohio.	560,663	147	37	1	165	2	22	1	40	13
New York, N. Y.	4,766,883	1,303	339	34	1,073	21	169	11	442	138
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,549,008	486	46	5	142	3	57	3	120	65
Pittsburgh, Pa.	533,905	191	18	3	54	1	58	6	23	17
St. Louis, Mo.	687,029	168	33	1	54	2	20	—	44	15
From 300,000 to 500,000 inhabitants:										
Buffalo, N. Y.	423,715	97	6	—	66	2	7	—	—	8
Cincinnati, Ohio.	364,463	126	8	—	6	—	3	—	30	12
Los Angeles, Cal.	319,198	111	7	2	322	1	7	1	27	22
Milwaukee, Wis.	373,857	107	11	—	46	1	28	2	28	12
Newark, N. J.	347,469	91	26	—	109	—	22	—	35	8
New Orleans, La.	339,075	135	14	2	62	—	1	—	9	15
San Francisco, Cal.	416,912	138	9	1	9	—	7	—	24	13
Washington, D. C.	331,069	—	2	—	44	—	4	—	27	11
From 200,000 to 300,000 inhabitants:										
Jersey City, N. J.	267,779	—	—	3	—	1	—	1	—	7
Providence, R. I.	224,326	60	10	1	18	1	12	—	5	4
Seattle, Wash.	237,194	45	11	1	26	1	1	—	—	6
From 100,000 to 200,000 inhabitants:										
Bridgeport, Conn.	102,054	31	4	—	4	—	10	—	1	—
Cambridge, Mass.	104,839	31	5	—	35	1	1	—	9	2
Columbus, Ohio.	181,548	51	4	—	14	1	—	—	4	5
Dayton, Ohio.	116,577	28	2	—	4	—	1	—	1	—
Fall River, Mass.	119,295	42	3	1	31	4	9	—	7	7
Grand Rapids, Mich.	112,571	29	4	—	18	—	8	1	1	1
Lowell, Mass.	106,294	30	8	—	17	—	1	—	2	1
Nashville, Tenn.	110,364	39	—	—	4	—	—	—	4	2
Oakland, Cal.	150,174	33	3	—	2	—	—	—	1	3
Richmond, Va.	127,628	51	3	—	2	—	1	—	5	3
Toledo, Ohio.	168,497	57	3	—	46	—	5	—	—	8
Worcester, Mass.	145,986	47	5	1	30	1	2	—	4	2

SCARLET FEVER, MEASLES, DIPHTHERIA, AND TUBERCULOSIS—Contd.

Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended June 14, 1913—Contd.

Cities.	Population United States census 1910.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tubercu- losis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabit- ants:										
Altoona, Pa.	52,127	9	3		3		4			1
Bayonne, N. J.	55,545	11	6	1			2			
Broekton, Mass.	56,878	15	1		6				2	2
Camden, N. J.	94,538		5		11		2			
Elizabeth, N. J.	73,409	19	1		5		1		3	3
Erie, Pa.	66,525	16	2		11		4			
Evansville, Ind.	69,647	17	1		9	1	3			4
Harrisburg, Pa.	64,186	25			21		1			
Hartford, Conn.	98,915	4	7		22	1	8		4	3
Hoboken, N. J.	70,324		4		6		4		31	1
Houston, Tex.	78,800	27					4			5
Johnstown, Pa.	55,482	22	13		35					1
Kansas City, Kans.	82,331				5		3		1	
Lynn, Mass.	89,336	21	1		10		2		6	1
Manchester, N. H.	70,063	31	5	2	25		1		2	2
New Bedford, Mass.	96,652	31	2		13		7		8	2
Passaic, N. J.	54,773	21	1		19		1		2	3
Peoria, Ill.	66,950	16	1				1			
Reading, Pa.	96,071	23	5		5		9	1	3	3
Saginaw, Mich.	50,510	14	1		9		3		2	
St. Joseph, Mo.	77,403	21			18	1	2			
Schenectady, N. Y.	72,826	13	1		4		5	1	4	
South Bend, Ind.	53,684	12			2		2		1	2
Springfield, Ill.	51,678	20	5	1	3					
Springfield, Mass.	88,926	17	4	2	11		3			2
Trenton, N. J.	96,815	51	1		6		8		3	5
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	67,105	13	1		6		5		4	2
Yonkers, N. Y.	79,803	31	2		21		4		4	3
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabit- ants:										
Atlantic City, N. J.	46,150	7	4		29		2			
Auburn, N. Y.	34,668	5			10		3	2		
Aurora, Ill.	29,807	9	1			2	3			
Austin, Tex.	29,860	17			9		7			
Berkeley, Cal.	40,434	11	1				2			2
Binghamton, N. Y.	48,443	19	1		11		1		1	2
Brookline, Mass.	27,792	6	1		7		2		2	
Chattanooga, Tenn.	44,604								1	
Chelsea, Mass.	32,452	7	2		9				6	1
Chicopee, Mass.	25,491		2				3			
Danville, Ill.	37,871	10			16	1	2			3
East Orange, N. J.	34,371		2		12					
Elmira, N. Y.	37,176	15			1				1	2
Everett, Mass.	33,484	6	2		11	1	1		2	
Fitchburg, Mass.	37,826	11		1	11					1
Haverhill, Mass.	44,115	12	1		1		3		2	
Kalamazoo, Mich.	39,437	19	1		2		3			2
La Crosse, Wis.	30,417	14	4	1	1					1
Lancaster, Pa.	47,227		4		5		2		3	
Lexington, Ky.	35,099	21			3					3
Lynchburg, Va.	29,494	15			1					2
Malden, Mass.	44,404	14	3		23		1		3	3
Montgomery, Ala.	38,136	17							2	
New Castle, Pa.	36,280		2		4		2			
Newport, Ky.	30,369	7								
Newton, Mass.	39,806	5			8		3			
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	30,445	13			8		4			1
Norristown, Pa.	27,875	5	1		1					
Orange, N. J.	29,630	8	2		4		1			
Pasadena, Cal.	30,291	13	2		27	1	1		2	2
Pittsfield, Mass.	32,121	13			44		1		3	3
Portsmouth, Va.	33,190	9								2
Racine, Wis.	38,062	12	5	1	13					
Roanoke, Va.	34,874	15	2		7				2	2
Sacramento, Cal.	44,696	27			8					5
San Diego, Cal.	39,578	3	2		5				3	3
South Omaha, Nebr.	26,259	3								
Springfield, Ohio.	46,921		1		11					
Superior, Wis.	40,384	10			16		1			2
Taunton, Mass.	34,259	13	3		5					3
Waltham, Mass.	27,834	5	1		7				1	

SCARLET FEVER, MEASLES, DIPHTHERIA, AND TUBERCULOSIS—Contd.

Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended June 14, 1913—Contd.

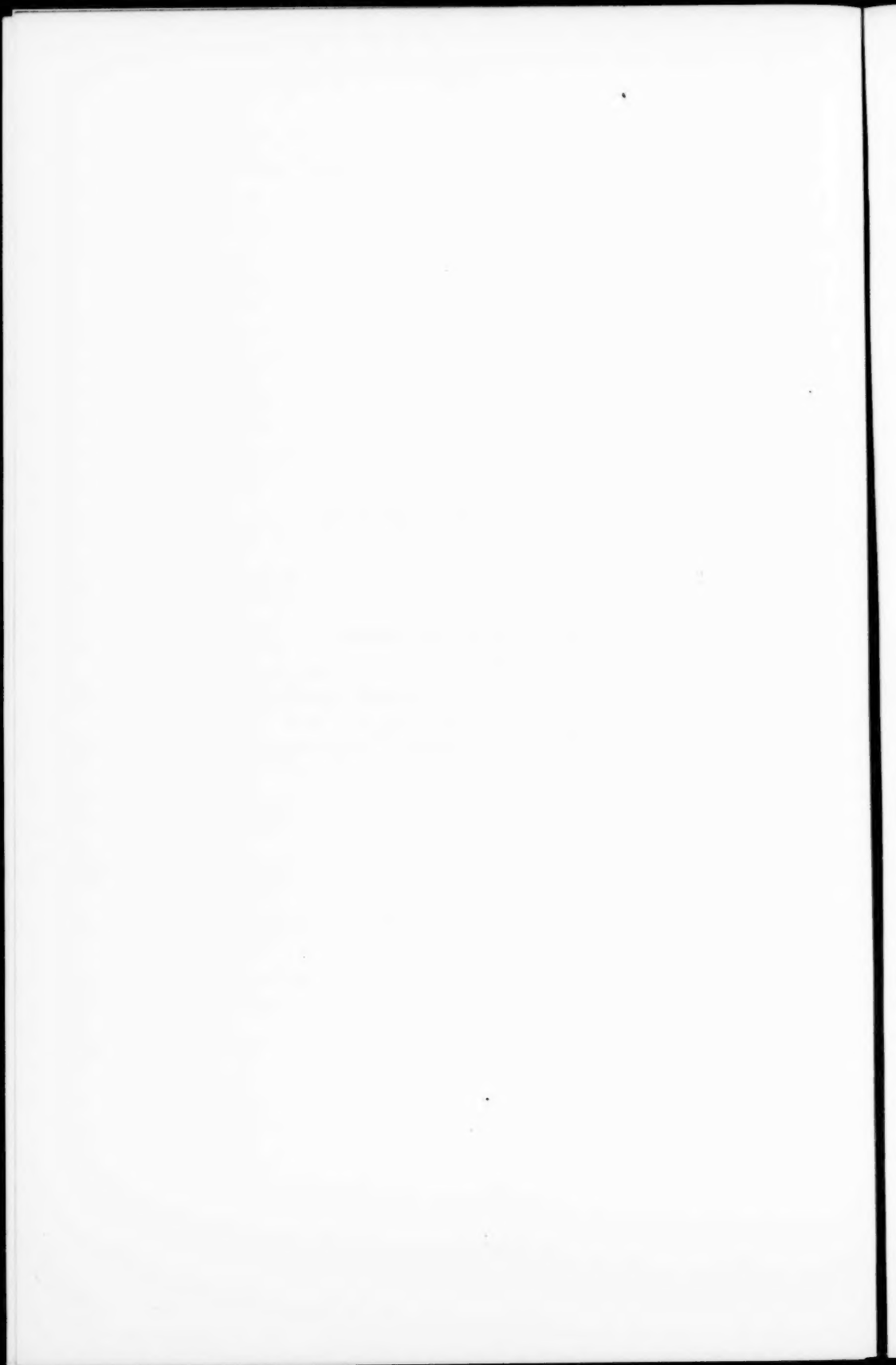
Cities.	Population United States census 1910.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tubercu- losis.		
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants—Continued.											
West Hoboken, N. J.	35,403	.....	1	.....	7	.....	2	.....	3	.....
Wheeling, W. Va.	41,641	10	1	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Williamsport, Pa.	31,860	6	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wilmington, N. C.	25,748	7	1	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	1	2
York, Pa.	44,759	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Zanesville, Ohio.	28,026	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Less than 25,000 inhabitants:											
Alameda, Cal.	23,833	8	2	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	1
Ann Arbor, Mich.	14,817	12	1	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Beaver Falls, Pa.	12,191	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bennington, Vt.	21,795	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Biddeford, Me.	17,079	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Braddock, Pa.	17,759	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Cambridge, Ohio.	17,327	1	1	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clinton, Mass.	13,075	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Columbus, Ind.	6,719	1	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Concord, N. H.	21,477	9	4	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Cumberland, Md.	21,839	8	4	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	4	1
Dunkirk, N. Y. ....	.....	6	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Franklin, N. H.	6,132	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Galesburg, Ill.	22,089	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Harrison, N. J.	14,489	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kearney, N. J.	18,659	5	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Fayette, Ind.	20,081	5	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marinette, Wis.	16,195	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Marlboro, Mass.	13,606	5	1	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Massillon, Ohio.	23,830	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medford, Mass.	23,150	7	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Melrose, Mass.	15,715	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moline, Ill.	24,190	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Montclair, N. J.	21,450	9	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1
Morristown, N. J.	12,507	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2
Muncie, Iowa.	20,942	4	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Muscatine, Iowa.	16,000	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nanticoke, Pa.	18,857	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Newburyport, Mass.	19,240	2	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
North Adams, Mass.	22,019	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Northampton, Mass.	23,310	7	.....	.....	1	.....	7	.....	1	1
Palmer, Mass.	7,801	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plainfield, N. J.	23,550	6	1	.....	1	.....	3	.....	5	1
Pottstown, Pa.	16,606	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rutland, Vt.	6,719	3	.....	.....	1	.....	3	2	.....	.....
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	13,534	10	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Bethlehem, Pa.	13,241	12	2	1	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Steelton, Pa.	14,474	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	18,594	3	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Woburn, Mass.	14,254	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

IN INSULAR POSSESSIONS.

PORTO RICO.

Rodents Collected and Examined.

Passed Asst. Surg. Creel reports that during the week ended June 14, 1913, there were examined 1,851 rodents, collected from various points in Porto Rico, and that of these, 518 were collected from various parts of San Juan municipality. None was found infected with plague.



FOREIGN REPORTS.

CHINA.

Amoy—Plague.

Acting Asst. Surg. Strick reported May 27: Plague is increasing in Amoy and is now as prevalent as at any time during the year 1912. During that year it was confined to certain districts of the city, but this year it appears to be more generally diffused. In the international settlement of Kulangsu plague is more prevalent than it has been for years past. Since the beginning of the year 29 deaths from plague have been notified in the settlement.

Canton—Plague.

On April 29 plague was reported present with numerous cases in the vicinity of Canton. In Canton city during the month of March, 39,005 dead rats were collected, and during the month of May plague was reported to be spreading in the eastern and northern sections of the city. To May 22, 23 houses had been reported to be infected. In the Sunninger district from April 10 to May 22, 300 cases were reported. In the city of Kao-chow, 168 miles south of Canton, during the same period, about 10 deaths from plague were reported daily.

Hongkong—Plague.

Surg. Brown reports: During the week ended May 17, 8 cases of plague with 8 deaths were notified at Hongkong.

During the same week, 2,218 rats were examined for plague infection. Twelve plague-infected rats were found.

Consul General Anderson reported by telegraph June 24 that 22 cases of plague had been notified at Hongkong, and on July 1 the consul general further reported the occurrence of 80 cases.

Peking—Typhus Fever.

Typhus fever is reported to be very prevalent in the vicinity of Peking.

JAVA.

Batavia—Quarantine Against Hongkong.

Quarantine was declared May 16 at Batavia against Hongkong on account of plague.

ZANZIBAR.

Zanzibar—Examination of Rodents.

Consul Hays reports: That during the two weeks ended May 21, 1913, there were examined at Zanzibar for plague infection 2,167 rats. No plague-infected rat was found.

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX.

Reports Received During Week Ended July 4, 1913.

[These tables include cases and deaths recorded in reports received by the Surgeon General, Public Health Service, from American consuls through the Department of State and from other sources.]
[For reports received from Dec. 28, 1912, to June 27, 1913, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for June 27, 1913. In accordance with custom, the tables of epidemic diseases are terminated semiannually and new tables begun.]

CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bassein.....	May 4-10.....	16	12	
Bombay.....	May 18-24.....	1		
Moulmine.....	May 4-10.....	3	3	

YELLOW FEVER.

Mexico:				
Campeche.....	May 25-31.....	1	1	One fatal case to June 7 reported on p. 1373, Part I.

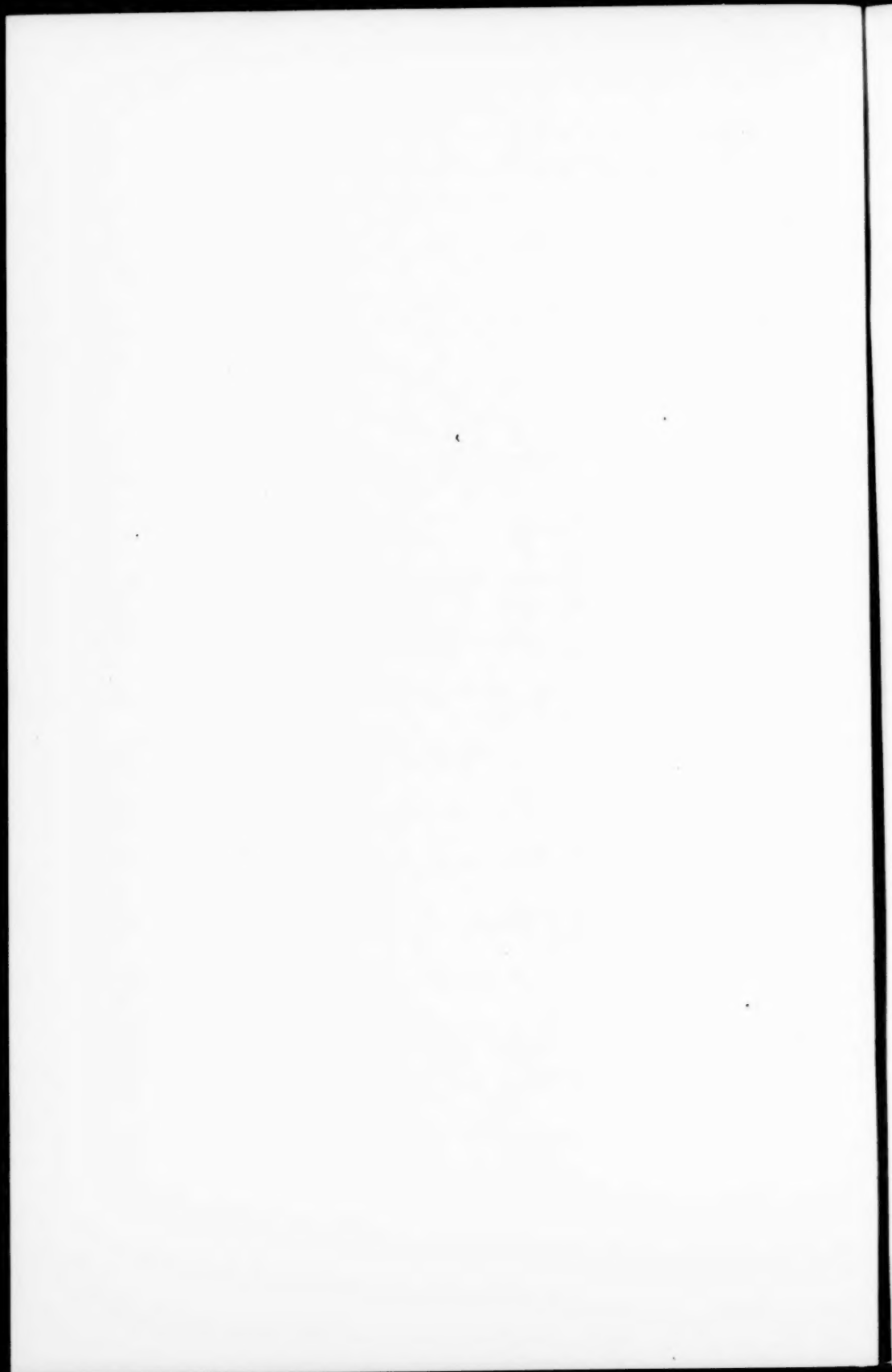
PLAGUE.

Arabia:				
Aden.....	June 3-10.....	1	1	
China.....				May 18-24, still present in Am-po, Chaoyang, Fungshun, Kit-yang, Puning, Ta-pu, and other points along the railway.
Kulangsu.....	Jan. 1-May 24.....		29	
Canton ¹				May 1-15, 60 to 70 fatal cases in the eastern part. Apr. 10-May 22, 300 fatal cases in the Sunning district.
Hongkong.....	May 18-24.....	24	21	June 24: Cases, 22. July 1: Cases 80.
Kaochow.....	Apr. 10-May 22.....			10 deaths daily.
Chile:				
Iquique.....	May 11-17.....	2	1	
India:				
Bombay.....	May 18-24.....	187	161	
Karachi.....	.....do.....	46	33	
Peru:				
Departments—				
Arequipa—				
Mollendo.....	Apr. 28-May 18....	4	2	
Libertad—				
Chiclayo.....	.....do.....	1	1	
San Pedro.....	.....do.....	1	1	
Trujillo.....	.....do.....			1 case from Salaverry.

¹ From the Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes, June 19, 1913.

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received During Week Ended July 4, 1913—Continued.****SMALLPOX.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Algeria:				
Department—				
Oran.....	Apr. 1-30.....	5	1	
Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 10-24.....	12	2	
Canada:				
Provinces—				
British Columbia—				
Vancouver.....	June 8-14.....	1	1	
Manitoba—				
Winnipeg.....	June 15-21.....	4		
Ontario—				
Fort William.....	June 10-16.....	1		
Ottawa.....	June 8-14.....	1		
Toronto.....	June 16-21.....	3		
Quebec—				
Grosse Isle Quarantine.	June 20.....	1	1	In steerage.
Quebec.....	June 8-14.....	2		
St. Johns.....	May 25-June 7.....	3		
China:				
Hongkong.....	May 18-24.....	2	1	
Nanking.....	May 11-17.....			Present.
Shanghai.....	May 19-June 1.....	2	11	Deaths among natives.
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	May 28-June 10.....	8	4	
Cairo.....	May 14-20.....	3		
France:				
Marseille.....	May 1-31.....		5	
Paris.....	May 25-31.....	3		
Germany.....				June 8-14, 1 case.
Great Britain:				
Liverpool.....	June 8-14.....	1		
Greece:				
Patras.....	June 9-15.....		2	
India:				
Madras.....	May 24-31.....		2	
Italy:				
Rome.....	Jan. 5-11.....	1	1	
Luxemburg—				
Esch.....	May 17-31.....	2		
Mexico:				
Acapulco.....	May 25-31.....		1	
Aguascalientes.....	June 9-15.....		5	
Hermosillo.....	June 7-21.....	21	30	Among troops.
Mexico.....	Apr. 20-May 10.....	42	28	
New Foundland:				
St. John's.....	June 15-21.....	3		
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	May 25-June 7.....	18		
Russia:				
Moscow.....	May 18-24.....	9	3	
St. Petersburg.....	May 18-31.....	5		
Samao:				
Apia.....				May 18, 1 death on transport Michael Jopson from Hongkong, and to June 4, 4 cases transferred from this vessel to a lighter 3 miles east.
Servia:				
Belgrade.....	June 1-7.....	3		
Spain:				
Barcelona.....	June 8-14.....		11	
Valencia.....	June 1-14.....	6		
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	May 4-10.....	1	1	
Switzerland:				
Basel.....	June 1-7.....	5		
Turkey in Asia:				
Beirut.....	May 25-June 7.....	7		
Mersina.....	May 25-31.....		2	
Smyrna.....	Apr. 26-May 31.....		27	
Turkey in Europe:				
Constantinople.....	June 1-7.....		6	
Saloniki.....	June 2-8.....	5	5	



SANITARY LEGISLATION.

STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

ALASKA.

Births, Deaths, and Marriages, Reporting of—Penalty for Violation. (Chap. 35, Act Apr. 25, 1913.)

SECTION 1. That a record shall be made and preserved of all births, deaths, and marriages that shall hereafter occur within the Territory of Alaska. The ex officio secretary of Alaska shall be the Territorial registrar of vital statistics, and as such registrar shall cause to be printed blank certificates of births, deaths, and marriages, together with all the necessary indexes and circulars of instruction, and shall furnish the same to the clerk of the court in each of the judicial divisions of Alaska, to the United States commissioners in each of the commissioners' precincts, to physicians, clergymen, and undertakers, and to other persons who may request the same, in such numbers as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act. And the Territorial registrar shall exercise general supervision over the registration of births, deaths, and marriages throughout the Territory of Alaska, and shall be responsible for the uniform and effective enforcement of the law. The said registrar shall carefully preserve and index the returns of all births, deaths, and marriages, and prepare and publish such statistical reports and statements as may be deemed necessary, and shall furnish such transcripts as may be required by the United States Bureau of the Census, and also certified copies of records to individuals upon request, the fee for which certified copies in each case shall be \$1, which shall be retained by the clerk issuing the said certified copies to defray the cost of same. All records made under the provisions of this act shall be prima facie evidence in all courts and for all purposes of ascertaining the facts purporting to be set forth therein.

SEC. 2. That the certificate and record of birth shall be of the standard form approved by the United States Bureau of the Census, and shall contain a statement of the place of birth; date of birth; full name of child (the given name to be added by a supplementary statement if the child is not named at the time of making the return); sex, whether a plural birth (twin, triplet, etc.); legitimacy or illegitimacy; full name of father (except for illegitimate children); residence, color, or race, birthplace, age, and occupation of father; maiden name, residence, color, or race, birthplace, age, and occupation of mother; number of child of mother, and number of children living; whether born at full term and stillborn or born alive; and the physician or midwife in attendance upon the birth, or, in the absence of a physician or midwife, the parent, householder, or owner of the premises, manager or superintendent of institution, captain of vessel, or other competent person having knowledge or cognizance of the birth, shall fill out on blanks furnished for the purpose, or in the absence of such blanks, on paper written in ink with a pen or typewriter, the certificate and record required by the provisions of the section and shall sign the same with his or her sig-

nature and forward it within 10 days after such birth to the United States commissioner for the precinct in which the birth occurs: *Provided*, That when it is impossible to secure any of the information required upon the blank the item may be followed by the word "unknown."

SEC. 3. That the certificate and record of death shall be on the standard form approved by the United States Bureau of the Census and shall contain a statement of the place of death; full name of decedent; sex; color or race; whether single, married, widowed, or divorced; date of birth; age; occupation; birthplace; name of father; birthplace of father; maiden name of mother; birthplace of mother; signature and address of informant; official signature of United States commissioner, with date on which the certificate was filed, and registry number; date of death; medical certificate of cause of death; length of residence at place of death, in hospital or institution, or in the Territory; former or usual residence; place and date of burial or removal; and the signature of the undertaker or person acting as such. Also, for the purpose of identification, the following additional information shall be entered on the back of the certificate of death as fully as the information can be obtained and the circumstances may render it necessary: Height; weight; complexion, color of hair; if married, full name and residence of the surviving husband or wife; names and addresses of living children; names and addresses of other relatives; whether insured and if so, in what company or companies, and for what amount or amounts; names and addresses of two or more persons who were acquainted with the decedent during his lifetime; and other facts that may be of assistance in identifying the deceased: *Provided*, That when it is impossible to secure any of the information required upon the blank the item may be followed by the word "unknown."

SEC. 4. That it shall be the duty of the physician, nurse, or other person in charge of or who shall attend or assist in the last illness of a deceased person, or who shall have knowledge of the death of any person within the Territory of Alaska, to prepare and file with the United States commissioner of the precinct in which the death occurred a certificate of death, which certificate shall comply with the requirements of section 3 of this act; and in case the dead body of a human being is found or a person is killed within the Territory of Alaska it shall be the duty of the person finding such body, or of any person who has any information that such body has been found, at once to make a full report thereof to the United States commissioner residing in the precinct where the body was found or the person was killed; and if the circumstances are such that the said United States commissioner does not deem it necessary to hold an inquest over the remains it shall be the duty of any person, upon request from the said United States commissioner, to make out and furnish to him a certificate of death, as required by section 3 of this act; and any person who shall fail or refuse to make out and file with the United States commissioner a certificate of death as required by this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 5. That it shall be the duty of every undertaker, sexton, or other person having charge of or in any way assisting or directing the burial of any corpse to see that the certificate of death is made and filed with the United States commissioner for the precinct in which the death occurred or the body was found before interring the remains. And it shall be the duty of every transportation company, freighter, or any person or persons, or company, before receiving any corpse to be shipped or removed for burial from the place where deceased died, or the body of deceased was found, before removing such corpse or receiving the same for such removal, to see that the proper certificate of death has been made and filed, as required by law, and in case of failure so to do the person or persons so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor: *Provided*, That when a death occurs in an incorporated town the undertaker or other person in charge of the interment or removal of the body of the decedent shall be solely responsible for the filing of the certificate of death, containing the medical certificate of the cause of death, signed by the attending physician, with the United States commissioner for the

precinct in which the death occurs, who upon such filing shall issue a permit for the burial or removal of the body of the decedent; and no dead body of a person whose death occurs in an incorporated town shall be interred or removed without such burial or removal permit showing that the death has been properly registered.

SEC. 6. That in case any such person shall mysteriously disappear within the Territory of Alaska, or shall leave one locality to go to another within the Territory and should fail within a reasonable time to reach the locality for which he or she started, or a person traveling in company with other person or persons shall separate from those with whom he or she is traveling within said Territory, or a person traveling alone shall mysteriously disappear, it shall be the duty of such traveling companion or companions, road-house keepers, or any other persons having knowledge of such mysterious disappearance or separation from companions to notify in writing the United States commissioner for the precinct in which the disappearance or separation took place or is supposed to have taken place of the fact, stating all the known circumstances thereof. And in case of failure so to do such person so failing to notify the United States commissioner, as above required, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. And it shall be the duty of the United States commissioner to file all such notifications in alphabetical order in his office and to notify the United States deputy marshal within his precinct, or in the nearest precinct where there is a resident United States deputy marshal, to make such investigation regarding each case as the circumstances may seem to warrant; and in case the circumstances are such as to cause reasonable grounds for suspicion that a murder has been committed or that a person has been foully dealt with such United States deputy marshal shall at once lay all the facts before the United States attorney in his division, or the assistant United States attorney living nearest the place where he resides, of the fact; and it shall be the duty of such United States district attorney or assistant United States attorney to assist and advise such United States deputy marshal in his investigation.

SEC. 7. That it shall be the duty of every person authorized to perform marriages within the Territory of Alaska to make out a marriage certificate in triplicate upon blanks which shall be furnished him by the Territorial registrar of vital statistics upon application therefor. The said certificate shall conform to the present requirements of the law of the Territory of Alaska as to what a marriage certificate shall contain, except that in addition to the present requirements of a marriage certificate said certificate shall state in what commissioner's precinct the marriage was performed and that said certificate will be filed for record and recorded in said precinct within 30 days after said marriage is performed, and the person performing such marriage shall deliver one copy of said marriage certificate to the husband, one copy to the wife, and within 30 days from the date of the marriage shall file the third copy with the United States commissioner of the precinct in which the marriage was performed. And the person solemnizing the marriage shall collect from the contracting parties the sum of \$1, which said amount he shall pay to the United States commissioner at the time he files said certificate of marriage. And in case he shall fail or refuse to collect said sum of \$1, as above required, he shall pay said amount to said United States commissioner out of his own funds. And any person failing or refusing to comply with the provisions of this section, or with any part thereof, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 8. That it shall be the duty of every United States commissioner within the Territory of Alaska to record every birth certificate, death certificate, and marriage certificate presented to him for record where the birth, death, or marriage took place, or the body of a dead person found in his precinct; and said United States commissioner shall receive as compensation for his services in recording each of said certificates \$1 for each certificate of birth, \$1 for each certificate of death, and \$1 for each certificate of marriage; that the fees for recording the certificate of births and deaths shall be included by the United States commissioner in his quarterly account of claims, and

shall be paid by the United States in the same manner and from the same funds as claims for fees of justices of the peace in criminal cases are paid. The United States commissioner of each precinct shall on or before the tenth day of each month transmit to the Territorial registrar of vital statistics all original certificates of births, deaths, and marriages filed with him for the preceding calendar month, and he shall at the time transmit to the clerk of the district court for the division within which his precinct is situated a certified copy of each certificate of birth, death, and marriage, the originals of which were transmitted to the Territorial registrar of vital statistics.

SEC. 9. That all expenses for stationery and printing connected with the recording of vital statistics, as required by the provisions of this act, shall be paid as other similar expenses are paid for recording offices.

SEC. 10. That any person found guilty of violating any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not less than \$5 or more than \$100, or imprisonment in jail not less than 5 days or more than 30 days.

SEC. 11. It shall be the duty, and hereby is made the duty, of all recorders in the Territory of Alaska, and of the clerks of all municipalities in the Territory, and all ministers of the Gospel, practicing physicians and undertakers in the Territory and others who may have such data, to compile all records in their respective offices and transmit the same to the Territorial registrar to be by him recorded in the records provided for under this act.

Health Authorities, Territorial and Local—Powers and Duties. (Chap. 42, Act Apr. 28, 1913.)

SECTION 1. *Commissioner of health.*—For the proper enforcement of this act, and until other provisions are made by the legislature, the governor of Alaska shall be *ex officio* commissioner of health of the Territory.

SEC. 2. *Assistant commissioners of health.*—The commissioner of health shall designate or appoint as his accredited representative one physician in each judicial division as assistant commissioner of health. Said assistant commissioner of health shall be a physician in good standing and licensed to practice medicine in the Territory of Alaska; he shall serve until his successor has been appointed.

SEC. 3. *Powers and duties of the commissioner.*—The commissioner of health shall have general supervision of the interests of the health and life of the citizens of the Territory. He shall have power: (1) To make and enforce such quarantine regulations as seem best for the preservation of the public health, and for the prevention and against the spread of contagious and infectious diseases. (2) To establish quarantine and isolate any person affected with any one of the diseases mentioned in section 6 of this act. (3) To remove, or cause to be removed, any dead, decaying, or putrid body, rubbish, garbage, or other substance that may endanger the health of persons. (4) To disinfect houses, rooms, property, places, or localities, persons and other things, whenever in his judgment such action shall be deemed necessary to protect or preserve the public health; and he may destroy or cause to be destroyed bedding, carpets, household goods, furnishings, and other material when in his judgment such are an imminent danger to the public health. (5) He shall when necessary advise with and consult officers of the Government on matters pertaining to sanitation and hygiene. (6) He shall prepare forms of returns, and such instructions as may be necessary, and shall supply the same to assistant commissioners of health, boards of health, physicians, and such officials as may be necessary, in order to obtain accurate statistics of the occurrence of communicable diseases in the Territory as specified in section 12 of this act; such information shall be compiled, tabulated, and published every quarter.

SEC. 4. *Duties and powers of assistant commissioners of health.*—Assistant commissioners of health shall have power and authority within their respective divisions,

subject to the supervising control of the commissioner of health, to do and perform all the things mentioned in section 3, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, and 4 of this act. (2) They shall have supervision over the local boards of health in their respective divisions. (3) They shall forward to the commissioner of health monthly reports of the communicable diseases occurring in their respective divisions as reported to them by physicians and others in accordance with section 12 of this act.

SEC. 5. Local boards of health.—Every school district outside of incorporated towns in the Territory shall, for the purpose of the act, become a health district, and in every such health district there shall be a board of health composed of the president of the school board and two citizens of said district, to be selected by the school board: *Provided*, That at least one member of the health board to be thus elected shall, whenever practicable, be a licensed physician.

2. The foregoing paragraph of this section shall apply and be in effect in each incorporated town in the Territory unless such town shall otherwise provide for the establishment and maintenance of a local board of health or a proper health officer.

3. That in any native village or community composed largely of natives, where the formation of a board of health, as above defined, is impracticable, any representative of the United States Bureau of Education shall have the authority and power granted to the local boards of health.

4. That the local boards of health outside of incorporated towns and any representative of the United States Bureau of Education acting in the capacity of health officer, as provided in the third paragraph of this section, shall be subordinate to and under the supervision of the assistant commissioner of health of their respective divisions, and shall, within their respective health districts, have all the powers mentioned in subdivisions 1, 2, 3, and 4 of section 3 of this act.

Communicable Diseases—Notification, Quarantine, Placarding, Etc. (Chap. 42, Act Apr. 28, 1913.)

SEC. 6. Communicable diseases defined.—For the purpose of this act persons or articles that have been infected with or exposed to the contagion or infection of plague, cholera, smallpox, yellow fever, typhus fever, leprosy, typhoid fever, scarlet fever, measles, diphtheria, infantile paralysis, cerebrospinal meningitis, erysipelas, whooping cough, glanders, and mumps shall be considered as capable of conveying contagious or infectious disease, and shall be subject to this act as hereinafter provided. All cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and trachoma, where the usual precautions to prevent the spread of the disease to others are willfully neglected and where other persons are liable to become infected on account of this negligence shall also be considered as capable of conveying contagious or infectious diseases.

SEC. 7. Communicable diseases, notification of.—Whenever any physician or nurse is called to treat any person suffering with any of the diseases mentioned in section 6 of this act, he or she shall isolate the case and immediately notify the local board of health.

SEC. 8. Notification by the laity.—Whenever any person knows or has reason to believe that any member of his family or household (boarder, roomer, or visitor) has any disease mentioned in section 6 of this act, he shall within 24 hours, if no physician is available, give notice thereof to the local board of health in the health district in which he resides. Such notice shall be given either verbally to one of the members of said board, or by a communication addressed to the board of health and duly mailed within the time specified.

SEC. 9. Quarantine.—The board of health upon receipt of the report of the existence of any of the diseases mentioned in section 6 of this act shall immediately investigate the case and if such disease shall isolate the patient, and if necessary, shall quarantine the house, rooms, or premises and take any other precautions needed to prevent the spread of the disease.

SEC. 10. *Placarding*.—Whenever a house, apartment, room, or premises are placed under quarantine, a placard shall be posted in a conspicuous place, giving the name of the disease and also containing the following quarantine order: "All persons are strictly forbidden to enter or leave these premises or to remove this notice without permission or orders from the board of health."

SEC. 11. *Disinfection*.—Upon the death, recovery, or removal of the person sick with any disease mentioned in section six of this act, the room in which said person was confined and such rooms as, in the opinion of the board of health, have been contaminated shall be cleansed and disinfected under the supervision of the board of health, the placard removed, and the quarantine released. The isolation, disinfection, and other preventive measures shall be performed as nearly as practicable according to methods indorsed and practiced by the United States Public Health Service as described in Public Health Bulletin No. 42, entitled, "Disinfectants, their use and application in the prevention of communicable diseases."

SEC. 12. *Diseases to be recorded*.—Every physician in the Territory of Alaska who shall prescribe for, or attend any person having smallpox, plague, yellow fever, cholera, typhus fever, leprosy, typhoid fever, scarlet fever, measles, chicken pox, diphtheria, infantile paralysis, cerebrospinal meningitis, erysipelas, whooping cough, glanders, mumps, tuberculosis in any form, or trachoma, shall, within 24 hours after first discovering the existence of such disease, make a report thereon in writing, to the assistant commissioner of health of the division in which the case appears, upon a blank form to be furnished by the commissioner of health in accordance with subdivision 6, of section 3 of this act; which report shall give the name, age, nativity, residence, date of attack, color, and the sex of the person having such disease, together with the character of the disease.

SEC. 13. *Communicable diseases in schools, etc.*—No child or person infected with any of the diseases in section 6, or any person residing in the same house in which any person may be located who is infected with any of the aforesaid diseases unless permitted by the health officer, shall be permitted to attend any public, private, parochial, Sunday or other school, church, factory, or any other place of assembly in the Territory; and health officers and persons in charge of such schools, etc., are hereby required to exclude any and all children and persons from such places; such exclusion shall continue until complete recovery of the person afflicted or until the health officer decides that the danger of infecting others no longer exists.

SEC. 14. *Penalty*.—Any person who interferes with a health officer in the performance of his duties, or any person who breaks quarantine or removes any placard without the permission of the board of health, and any person who knowingly violates any of the provisions of this act or any regulations or orders established or made by authority of this act unless it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the board of health that such compliance was an impossibility, shall upon conviction thereof be punished for each offense by a fine of not more than \$100, or by imprisonment not more than 50 days, or by both fine and imprisonment, and it is hereby made the duty of all United States marshals and their deputies as ex officio constables to assist in the enforcement of this act.

SEC. 15. *Expenses*.—Any necessary expenses incurred by any health officer or local board of health in the enforcement of this act outside of incorporated towns shall be paid, upon approval by the district judge, from funds derived from fines and forfeitures in the Territory of Alaska.

Nuisances—Pollution of Waters, Disposal of Refuse. (Act Apr. 30, 1913.)

SECTION 1. That section 160, chapter 10, of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1899, entitled "An act to define and punish crimes in the District of Alaska and to provide a penalty therefor," be amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 160. That any person, firm, or corporation who puts any dead-animal carcass, or part thereof, excrement, putrid, nauseous, noisome, decaying, deleterious, or

offensive substance into, or in any other manner not herein named, befouls, pollutes, or impairs the quality of any spring, brook, creek, branch, well, or pond of water which is or may be used for domestic purposes, and any person, firm, or corporation who shall place or deposit upon any lot, street, beach, premises, or public highway any garbage, offal, dead animals, or any other matter or things, which would be obnoxious, or cause the spread of disease or in any way endanger the health of the community; and any person, firm, or corporation who shall allow to be placed or deposited upon any premises owned by or under his or its control any garbage, offal, dead animals, or any other matter or thing which would be obnoxious or offensive to the public or which would produce, aggravate, or cause the spread of disease or in any way endanger the health of the community shall be considered as creating or maintaining a nuisance; and any person, firm, or corporation who shall neglect or refuse to abate such nuisance upon order of any health officer shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and punished as provided in section 161 of this chapter, and in addition to such punishment the court or justice shall assess judgment against the defendant for the expenses of abating such nuisance, which judgment shall be enforced in the same manner as an execution in a civil action."

WASHINGTON.

Hotels—Sanitary Regulation of. (Reg. St. Bd. of H., Jan. 20, 1913.)

1. *Plumbing.*—The plumbing of every hotel shall conform to the plumbing ordinances of the city wherein the hotel may be located, provided, that if this city has no plumbing ordinance, then the plumbing shall conform to the ordinances of the nearest city having ordinances governing plumbing.

2. *Toilets.*—Every hotel shall provide at least one public toilet to every 30 rooms or fraction thereof, and shall provide at least one public urinal for every three toilets. All toilets must be properly plumbed and be connected with the sewer, wherever there is a public sewer. In cities and towns having no sewerage system, open-earth toilets or privies will be allowed, but must be disinfected with dry lime daily and emptied twice each week and thoroughly screened from flies. Open toilets must be located not less than 40 feet away from all kitchens and dining rooms and pantry openings. No privy vaults shall be allowed except those of a sanitary type approved by the State commissioner of health.

3. *Cesspools.*—In cities and towns having no sewage system, hotels with plumbing and sewage waste must be provided with a suitable disposal of the sewage, which disposal must be approved by the local health officer. Cesspools will not be allowed except upon recommendation of the local health officer, approved by the State commissioner of health.

4. *Refuse.*—All garbage and kitchen refuse must be kept in tight metal cans with a metal cover encircling the top of the can and must be removed once daily.

5. *Screening.*—All dining rooms, kitchens, and pantries must be thoroughly screened from flies.

6. *Ventilation.*—All outside sleeping rooms must have at least 500 cubic feet of air space for each individual, with sufficient openings so that a minimum of 3,000 cubic feet of air per hour can be obtained. Inside sleeping rooms must contain 1,000 cubic feet of air space for each individual and have sufficient openings connected with rooms or halls having outside openings so that a minimum of 3,000 cubic feet of air per hour can be obtained.

7. *Room disinfection.*—Whenever a room has been occupied by a guest sick with or exposed to any communicable disease, it shall be thoroughly fumigated in accordance with the directions of the local health officer before being occupied by another guest.

8. *Common drinking cup.*—The common drinking cup is prohibited in all hotel lobbies and in public toilets connected therewith.

9. *Sleeping rooms.*—No buildings shall hereafter be constructed or remodeled for hotel purposes that contain any sleeping rooms that do not open directly into the open air.

Communicable Diseases—Prevention of the Spread of by Common Carriers. (Reg. St. Bd. of H., Jan. 20, 1913.)

REGULATION 1. No person having reason to believe that he or she is suffering from cholera, diphtheria (or membranous croup), plague, scarlet fever, smallpox, yellow fever, chicken pox, or measles shall enter, nor shall any person permit anyone under his or her care so infected to enter any public conveyance or common carrier.

REG. 2. All conductors of railroad trains and street cars and captains of boats, if they have any reason to suspect any passenger to be suffering from any disease enumerated in regulation 1 shall immediately notify the nearest health officer or company physician (when the health officer is not available) located on their route, by the most direct and speedy means possible, of their belief, and such health officer or company physician must meet such railroad train at the station or such street car or boat at the nearest possible point and make a thorough examination of such person and determine whether or not such disease exists.

REG. 3. When the health officer or physician notified as provided in regulation 2 shall find any person in a car, boat, or other public conveyance to be afflicted with smallpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, or other quarantinable disease, the car, boat, or other public conveyance shall be turned over to the health officer or physician, who shall treat such conveyance as infected premises. When in the judgment of the health officer or physician the case is in such early stage of development that other passengers are not affected, the patient shall be removed from the conveyance and it shall be allowed to proceed. If the health officer or physician shall deem that the exposure is such as to have infected other passengers, he shall call upon the person in charge to remove infected conveyance from service at the first place where suitable accommodations can be secured, and such health officer or physician shall notify the health officer in whose jurisdiction the infected conveyance is left.

REG. 4. No person shall spit on the floor, furnishings, or equipment of any public conveyance, eating room, depot, depot platform, waiting room, deck, or wharf. Each common carrier is hereby required to post or display in each day coach, smoking car, or boat a notice in form or substance as follows:

For cars: "Spitting and throwing of refuse on the floor, furnishings, or vestibules of this car are prohibited by law."

For waiting rooms, eating rooms, toilets: "Spitting and throwing of refuse on the floor or furnishings of this room are prohibited by law."

For boats: "Spitting and throwing of refuse on the deck, floors, or furnishings or in toilet rooms of this boat are prohibited by law."

REG. 5. Each sleeping car shall be furnished with one spittoon for each section or compartment. Each smoking compartment in day coaches, chair, parlor, and sleeping cars shall be furnished with at least two spittoons. Each smoking car shall be provided with at least 12 spittoons. Each combination smoking car shall be provided with at least six spittoons. Each boat carrying passengers shall provide one spittoon or more for each stateroom and general smoking saloon.

REG. 6. The drinking water and ice supply used in stations and on public conveyances shall contain no ingredients deleterious to health. In the construction of new equipment all receptacles for drinking water should be so constructed that they can not be opened readily by anyone except those having charge of them. Nothing but ice and water shall be placed in the receptacles used for the storage of drinking water. The receptacle for drinking water shall be kept thoroughly clean at all times and shall be drained and flushed at car-cleaning terminals.

When a water-borne disease has developed in epidemic form in a municipality, water from such place for car tanks shall not be used without the approval of the State board of health.

REG. 7. The use of the common or public drinking cup is prohibited on all public conveyances and in waiting rooms.

REG. 8. All public conveyances, including toilet rooms therein, shall be kept in a reasonably clean condition at all times. Dry sweeping and dusting of occupied conveyances is strictly prohibited.

REG. 9. At cleaning terminals all passenger equipment shall be thoroughly cleaned and aired, and after such cleaning the hoppers, urinals, and toilet floors shall be mopped with a 1 to 2 per cent solution of official formaldehyde.

REG. 10. Upon arrival at cleaning terminals sleeping cars shall be cleaned as follows:

The windows, doors, and ventilators shall be opened; the upper berths let down; the seat bottoms and backs lifted out; the mattresses, blankets, pillows, curtains, etc., loosely arranged for airing. If the weather permits, the removable articles mentioned above shall be taken out of the car, dusted and aired in the open, and exposed to the sunlight for a time. The rest of the cleaning of the car shall be carried out as directed for day coaches under regulation 9.

REG. 11. Sleeping cars shall be fumigated at least once every two months and after the car is known to have carried any infectious disease. Fumigation shall be carried out before the carpets have been removed or the cleaning of the car begun, and record shall be posted in the car showing where and when the fumigation was done. Preparation for fumigation shall be as follows:

Close all outside doors, windows, deck sash, and ventilators. Arrange one window or more on each side of the car so that it can be opened from the outside to avoid the necessity of entering the car while the formaldehyde fumes are strong. Open all interior doors. Pull the seats forward and loosen the pillows in the pillow boxes. Open the upper berths and lay the headboards across the seats so that one corner will rest upon the seat arm. Lay lower mattresses on the headboards with the middle arched upward, the ends being pushed together. Raise the curtain poles and hang the curtains near the end by a single hook. Throw the blankets over the curtain poles, making as few folds or thicknesses of the blanket as possible. Arch the upper mattresses in the upper berths.

Fumigation shall be carried out along the lines approved by the State board of health. After the car has been fumigated it shall remain closed for a period of at least three hours, after which time the doors and windows shall be opened as soon as possible. On rainy or damp days the car need not be kept closed after fumigation for a longer period than one hour.

REG. 12. In all public conveyances the food boxes, refrigerators, lockers, drawers, and cupboards shall be kept thoroughly sweet and clean at all times.

REG. 13. The common roller towel shall be abolished on all common carriers and in waiting rooms.

REG. 14. That all toilets, urinals, and toilet appliances in railroad stations in the State of Washington be made to comply with the same sanitary requirements as other buildings in the same town.

MUNICIPAL ORDINANCES, RULES, AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

LANCASTER, PA.

Milk and Cream—Production, Care, and Sale. (Reg. Bd. of H., July 22, 1912.)

SECTION 1. No person or persons, firm, or corporation shall sell milk or cream in the city of Lancaster without first, annually before the 1st of July, making application to the board of health, which application shall set forth his, her, or their name or names, together with the location of their route or place of business, and the name of the owner of and the location of the dairy from which they obtain said milk or cream, and such other information relating to the care of said dairy and the production and care of milk and cream as may be deemed necessary by said board of health—said application to constitute an agreement between the applicant and the board of health for the faithful compliance with all the rules and regulations of said board—and obtaining from the board of health a license to carry on such business, which license shall be issued, on payment of fee of \$1, and shall be displayed in every store or wagon from which said milk or cream is sold.

SEC. 2. Each and every person or persons peddling milk or cream in the city of Lancaster shall have the wagon or other vehicle from which milk or cream is sold inclosed and conspicuously marked, in plain letters not less than 3 inches high, with his, her, or their name or names and the number of the license under which said milk or cream is sold.

SEC. 3. No milk or cream shall be sold, offered for sale, or distributed in the city of Lancaster, unless each and every animal in the herds from which said milk or cream is obtained shall have been examined within one year, to the satisfaction of the board of health, by a veterinarian or other inspector approved by said board, such examination to include the tuberculin test, when such test may be deemed advisable or necessary by the board of health, and said veterinarian shall furnish to the owner or owners of said herds a certificate, on blanks to be furnished by the board of health, which certificate shall be sworn and subscribed to before a duly authorized magistrate.

SEC. 4. No person or persons, firm or corporation shall offer or expose for sale, sell, or have in their possession with intent to sell in the city of Lancaster, any milk or cream, buttermilk or skimmed milk, to which has been added borax, boracic acid, salicylate of soda, benzoate of soda, sulphite of soda, formalin or formaldehyde, or any other chemical, compound or foreign substance, whatsoever, including ice or water. The percentage of fats in milk not to be less than $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent, and that of cream not less than 18 per cent, and vessels or cans containing buttermilk or skimmed milk must be plainly labeled as such.

According to section 5, act May 15, 1878, the addition of water or of ice to the milk is hereby declared an adulteration; that any milk obtained from animals fed on distillery waste or any substance in a state of putrefaction is hereby declared to be impure and unwholesome, and the sale of such milk in the city of Lancaster is unlawful.

SEC. 5. No milk or cream shall be sold or handled by any person or persons in whose family or residence there is a case of contagious or infectious disease, nor from any dairy or premises, on which such diseases exist, except by permission of, and in the manner prescribed by the board of health.

SEC. 6. No milk or cream shall be sold or exposed for sale in the city of Lancaster except from cows stabled under light, dry and well-ventilated conditions and in all other respects conforming to the requirements set forth in the following rules:

RULE 1. Each cow shall have at least 3 feet in width of floor space when fastened in stanchions, and in all cases where no adequate artificial means for ventilation are provided, each animal shall have an air space of at least 400 cubic feet.

RULE 2. All stables for shelter of said cattle shall be provided with a tight, dry floor. The manure drop shall be water tight, and if constructed of wood shall be asphalted, tarred, or otherwise made nonabsorbent.

RULE 3. The walls and ceilings of said stables shall be whitewashed whenever it may be deemed necessary by the board of health.

RULE 4. Manure shall not be allowed to accumulate in large quantities in stable yards nor near the buildings where the cattle are kept, and when stored temporarily in such places it shall be removed once a week to a distance of at least 10 feet from said stable. The stable yard shall be drained and kept in a clean, dry condition, and no accumulation of household garbage, vegetable or other putrescible matter shall be allowed to remain or decay in said stable yards.

RULE 5. Cattle shall at all times be kept in a clean condition, and the udders shall be wiped dry and clean with a clean, damp cloth before each milking.

RULE 6. No milk or cream shall be sold or offered for sale or distributed in the city of Lancaster obtained from any cow that has calved within 5 days or from a cow which will calve within 21 days.

SEC. 7. No milk or cream shall be sold or exposed for sale in the city of Lancaster except from cattle fed and watered under proper sanitary conditions and all food given shall be good and wholesome and the water supply pure and free from all contamination by stable or household drainage.

SEC. 8. All milkers and other attendants employed in any dairy the milk or cream from which is sold or offered for sale or delivered in the city of Lancaster shall be personally clean and healthy, and before milking or caring for the milk or cream their hands shall be washed.

SEC. 9. All milk pails, cans, and other receptacles used for the production and transportation of milk or cream shall, before each use, be thoroughly washed with water and soap or soda and then scalded with boiling water or live steam, thoroughly aired and kept upside down in a cool place, and they must not, under any circumstances, be rinsed with cold water before using.

SEC. 10. No milk or cream shall be kept for sale or distribution or handled, transferred to or from cans or bottles, or stored in any stable or similar place or in any room used wholly or in part for domestic or sleeping purposes.

SEC. 11. Milk or cream shall be stored or regularly mixed, cooled, or poured from cans only in a room not directly connected with a stable or stables provided with a tight floor and kept constantly neat and clean, the walls of the room being of such a nature as to allow easy and thorough cleaning.

SEC. 12. No water-closet or privy shall be in the aforesaid room nor in any room connected directly therewith, nor shall dogs or cats or other domestic animals be allowed in these rooms at any time.

SEC. 13. Whenever milk or cream is filtered or strained, cooled, or stored in a room, said room shall be such as is described in sections 10 and 11.

SEC. 14. Milk or cream kept for sale in any store, shop, market, bakery, or other establishment, shall always be kept in a covered cooler, box, or refrigerator, properly drained and cared for, and while therein shall be tightly covered or closed, and only in such location and under such conditions as shall be approved by the board of health.

SEC. 15. All cans, bottles, or vessels of any sort used in the sale, delivery, or distribution of milk or cream to the consumer must be cleaned and sterilized (boiled, baked, scalded, or steamed) by the dealer before they are again used for the same pur-

pose, and bottles must not be filled with milk or cream except at the dairy or milk depot from which distribution is made.

SEC. 16. Under no circumstances shall a milk or cream dealer in the city of Lancaster, or his or her employees, take from a quarantined house any cans, bottles, etc., or enter such a house for any purpose whatsoever without written permission from the board of health. Milk dealers serving such families are required to leave milk in vessels provided by householder, the use of these regular distributing bottles being contrary to law, and before such bottles left in said houses can be used again a special permit must be secured from the board of health.

All previous rules and regulations of the board of health governing the production and sale of milk and cream are hereby repealed.

Any person or persons who shall violate any section, or part thereof, of the rules and regulations of the board of health, shall upon conviction therefor, before a duly authorized magistrate, be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$100, and in default of the payment thereof, with costs, shall undergo imprisonment in the county jail for a period not to exceed 30 days.

LONG BEACH, CAL.

Milk—Production, Care, and Sale. (Ord. No. 633, Dec. 18, 1912.)

The mayor and the city council of the city of Long Beach do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. That section 11, of ordinance No. 35, (new series), entitled as above, be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 11. (A) It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to bring or receive, or to cause or to permit to be brought or received, into the city of Long Beach, for sale, or to sell, exchange, or deliver, or to offer for sale, exchange, or delivery, or to cause or permit to be sold, exchanged, or delivered, or to be offered for sale, exchange, or delivery, or to have in possession for sale, exchange, or delivery therein, any milk, cream, buttermilk, skimmed milk, pasteurized milk, condensed or evaporated milk, or condensed or evaporated skimmed milk, without first applying for and receiving a permit from the health officer of the city of Long Beach so to do in the manner hereinafter provided: *Provided, however,* That the provisions of this section shall not apply to condensed or evaporated milk, or condensed or evaporated skimmed milk, that is sterilized and contained in hermetically sealed packages labeled with the name of the person, firm, or corporation by whom the same is prepared.

"(B) Every applicant for any such permit shall file with the said health officer a written application which shall set forth the name and address of the applicant, the number of cows owned by such applicant, if any, the name and address of any and all persons, firms, or corporation from whom he is purchasing or obtaining, or from whom he is intending to purchase or obtain milk, cream, buttermilk, skimmed milk, pasteurized milk, condensed or evaporated milk, or condensed or evaporated skimmed milk, and the number of gallons of each thereof sold by him daily, as nearly as he can estimate the same. Such application shall also contain a description of the property by street and number wherein or whereon the applicant conducts or proposes to conduct his place of business, and if the same has no street number, then such description as will enable the same easily to be found. The permit for those selling milk from one cow shall be issued free while the permit to people having more than one cow shall pay \$1 for said permit.

"If such permit be granted, it shall be the duty of the holder thereof to give written notice to the health officer stating the name and address of any person, firm, or corporation from whom he obtains his supply of milk, cream, buttermilk, skimmed milk, pasteurized milk, condensed or evaporated milk, or condensed or evaporated skimmed milk within 24 hours after beginning to obtain such milk, cream, buttermilk, skimmed milk, pasteurized milk, condensed or evaporated milk, or condensed or evaporated

skimmed milk from any such person, firm, or corporation other than those named in his application; provided, however, that if such holder of a permit intends to obtain any such milk, cream, buttermilk, skimmed milk, pasteurized milk, condensed or evaporated milk, or condensed or evaporated skimmed milk from any person, firm, or corporation to whom a permit shall not have been granted by the health officer pursuant to the provision of this ordinance, then written notice of such intention shall be given to the health officer at least five days before beginning to obtain such milk, cream, buttermilk, skimmed milk, pasteurized milk, condensed or evaporated milk, or condensed or evaporated skimmed milk from such person, firm, or corporation.

"If such permit be granted it shall be the duty of the person, firm, or corporation to whom the same is granted to secure the same from the health officer within 30 days after the date on which the same is granted by the said health officer, and it shall also be the duty of such person, firm, or corporation to post such permit and to keep the same posted at all times in a conspicuous place in the milk house of such person, firm, or corporation, or in the room or place in which milk, cream, buttermilk, skimmed milk, pasteurized milk, condensed or evaporated milk, or condensed or evaporated skimmed milk is kept for sale.

"It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to fail, refuse, or neglect to comply with any of the provisions of this section.

"(C) If it shall appear to the said health officer upon considering such application that the statements therein made are true, and that the applicant does not propose selling or offering for sale any adulterated milk, cream, buttermilk, skimmed milk, pasteurized milk, condensed or evaporated milk, or condensed or evaporated skimmed milk, or any thereof that does not conform to the standard as hereinafter defined and prescribed, and that the dairies, cows, cow stables, houses, vessels, and vehicles from which such milk, cream, or buttermilk, skimmed milk, pasteurized milk, condensed or evaporated milk, or condensed or evaporated skimmed milk is sold or offered for sale, or is supplied for the purpose of being sold, conform to the provisions of this ordinance and to the rules of the board of health, it shall be the duty of the said health officer to issue a permit to bring and receive into the said city for sale, and therein to sell, or offer for sale, milk, cream, buttermilk, skimmed milk, pasteurized milk, condensed or evaporated milk, or condensed or evaporated skimmed milk; provided, however, that such permit shall be granted only on the express condition that the same shall be subject to suspension for a period not exceeding six months by the said board of health, in its discretion, upon proof to the satisfaction of said board of a violation by the holder thereof, or his servant, employee, or agent, of any of the provisions of this ordinance, or of any rule of the board of health relating to the inspection and sanitary condition of dairies, or upon proof of violation by such holder of any law of the State of California, providing against the adulteration of milk, cream, buttermilk, skimmed milk, pasteurized milk, condensed or evaporated milk, or condensed or evaporated skimmed milk.

"No such permit shall be suspended until after a hearing shall have been had by the board of health, notice of which hearing shall be given in writing and served at least three days prior to the date of hearing upon the holder of such permit or upon his or its manager or agent. Such notice shall state the ground of complaint against the holder of such permit and shall also state the time when and place where such hearing will be had. Such notice shall be served upon the holder of such permit by delivering the same to such person, firm, or corporation, or to his or its manager or agent, or to any person of suitable age and discretion in charge of or employed in the place of business of such person, firm, or corporation; or if such person has no place of business, then at his place of residence; or by leaving such notice at the place of residence of such person with some person of suitable age and discretion. If the holder of such permit can not be found and service of such notice can not be made upon him or it in the manner herein provided, then a copy of such notice shall be mailed, postage fully

prepaid, addressed to such holder of such permit at such place of business or residence at least three days prior to the date of such hearing; provided, however, that the health officer shall have power, and he is hereby authorized, to suspend any such permit at any time when he shall ascertain that any provision of this ordinance or any such rule of the board of health is being violated by the holder of such permit, or his servant, employee, or agent, and such suspension shall be effective until the next meeting of the board of health after the date of such suspension.

"If any such permit shall be suspended by the board of health or by the health officer, it shall be unlawful during the period of such suspension for the holder of such permit to bring or receive or to cause or permit to be brought or received into the city of Long Beach, for sale, or to sell, exchange, or deliver, or to offer for sale, exchange, or delivery, or to cause or permit to be sold, exchanged, or delivered, or to be offered for sale, exchange, or delivery, or to have in possession for sale, exchange, or delivery therein, any milk, cream, buttermilk, skimmed milk, pasteurized milk, condensed or evaporated milk, or condensed or evaporated skimmed milk.

"(D) Such permit shall be good until April 1 following its issue, unless the same is suspended, as provided by this ordinance: *Provided, however*, that any person, firm, or corporation who shall purchase any such business, for which a permit shall have been obtained and shall be in force at the time of such sale, may conduct and operate such business under such permit for a period of not more than 30 days from and after the date of such sale, unless such permit is suspended, as herein provided, and such purchaser shall during the period of said 30 days apply for and obtain a permit in the manner provided by this ordinance: *And provided further*, That if any holder of any such permit shall change or remove the location of his place of business such holder may continue to conduct and operate such business under such permit for a period of not more than 30 days from and after the date of such change or removal, unless such permit is suspended, as herein provided, and such holder shall during the said period of 30 days apply for and obtain a permit in the manner provided by this ordinance.

"If such new permit is not applied for and obtained in the manner and within the time herein prescribed, such person, firm, or corporation shall be deemed to be conducting and operating such business without a permit from and after the expiration of such period of 30 days.

"(E) All dairies, cows, cow stables, houses, vessels, and vehicles, whether within the city of Long Beach or not, from which milk, cream, buttermilk, skimmed milk, pasteurized milk, condensed or evaporated milk, or condensed or evaporated skimmed milk is sold or offered for sale or is supplied for the purpose of being sold within the limits of the said city, and all places and vehicles within the said city in which milk, cream, buttermilk, skimmed milk, pasteurized milk, condensed or evaporated milk, or condensed or evaporated skimmed milk is sold, kept, carried, or conveyed, shall be subject at all times to inspection by the health officer or by some one deputed by him, or by members of the board of health, or by the inspectors in the health department, and it shall be the duty of all persons owning or having charge of such dairies, cows, cow stables, houses, vessels, or vehicles to allow such inspection and to allow such dairies, cow stables, houses, or vehicles to be entered by the health officer or by some one deputed by him, or by members of the board of health, or by the inspectors in the health department for the purpose of such inspection, and in case the owner or person in charge of a dairy, cow, cow stables, house, vessel, or vehicle without said city from which milk, cream, buttermilk, skimmed milk, pasteurized milk, condensed or evaporated milk, or condensed or evaporated skimmed milk is sold or is supplied to the holder of a permit for the purpose of being sold within the limits of said city refuses to allow such entry or inspection, then such holder shall, upon notification by the health officer or some one deputed by him, or an inspector in the health department, immediately discontinue selling or offering for sale any milk, cream,

buttermilk, skimmed milk, pasteurized milk, condensed or evaporated milk, or condensed or evaporated skimmed milk furnished or supplied by such owner or person so refusing.

"All persons selling or offering for sale milk, cream, buttermilk, skimmed milk, pasteurized milk, condensed or evaporated milk, or condensed or evaporated skimmed milk within said city, or furnishing or supplying milk, cream, buttermilk, skimmed milk, pasteurized milk, condensed or evaporated milk, or condensed or evaporated skimmed milk to be sold therein, shall allow samples thereof to be taken by the health officer, or by any person deputed by him, or by the members of the board of health or by the inspectors in the health department, at any time when demanded.

"(F) It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to sell, exchange, or deliver, or offer for sale, exchange, or delivery, or to cause or permit to be sold, exchanged, or delivered, or to be offered for sale, exchange, or delivery, or to have in possession for sale, exchange, or delivery any milk, cream, buttermilk, skimmed milk, pasteurized milk, condensed or evaporated milk, or condensed or evaporated skimmed milk except in sealed bottles or other sealed receptacles: *Provided, however,* That the provisions of this section shall not apply to any milk, cream, buttermilk, skimmed milk, pasteurized milk, condensed or evaporated milk, or condensed or evaporated skimmed milk sold, exchanged, or delivered, or offered for sale, exchange, or delivery, or had in possession for sale, exchange, or delivery in any place devoted exclusively to the sale or storage for sale of milk and the products thereof, or devoted exclusively to the sale or storage for sale of eggs, milk, and the products of milk, and shall not apply to milk, cream, buttermilk, skimmed milk, pasteurized milk, condensed or evaporated milk, or condensed or evaporated skimmed milk sold to be consumed upon the premises wherein or whereon the same is sold.

"(G) It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation keeping for sale any milk, cream, buttermilk, skimmed milk, pasteurized milk, condensed or evaporated milk, or condensed or evaporated skimmed milk in any store, restaurant, bakery, or other establishment, to fail, refuse, or neglect to keep the same, at all times before the sale thereof, in a clean and well-drained cooler or refrigerator. Such cooler or refrigerator shall be kept tightly closed at all times except when articles are being placed into or are taken from the same, and shall be kept in such location and under such conditions as shall be approved by the board of health.

"(H) All wagons or vehicles used in carrying or transporting milk, cream, buttermilk, skimmed milk, pasteurized milk, condensed or evaporated milk, or condensed or evaporated skimmed milk, shall have the name of the owner, the name of the dairy, the number of the wagon license, and the word "milk," or the word "cream," or the words "milk and cream," or the word "buttermilk," or the words "condensed (or evaporated) milk" painted thereon in plain and legible English, in letters or figures not less than 2 inches high; the word or words so painted shall indicate the article or articles carried in such wagon or other vehicle.

"(I) It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation who uses in his or its business a wagon, cart, or other vehicle to fail, refuse, or neglect to have and keep upon such wagon, cart, or other vehicle a covering of canvas or other material so arranged as to protect securely the contents of such wagon, cart, or other vehicle from dust and the rays of the sun.

"(J) It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation selling or offering for sale any milk, cream, buttermilk, skimmed milk, pasteurized milk, condensed or evaporated milk, or condensed or evaporated skimmed milk, in the city of Long Beach, or for use or to be used therein, to feed, or to cause or permit to be fed, to his milch cows, or to have in possession with intent to feed such cows, any garbage, swill, refuse, or other improper, unclean, or unwholesome food.

"It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to bring or receive, or to cause or permit to be brought or received, into the city of Long Beach, for sale, or to

sell, exchange, or deliver, or to offer for sale, exchange, or delivery, or to cause or permit to be sold, exchanged, or delivered, or to be offered for sale, exchange, or delivery, or to have in possession for sale, exchange, or delivery therein, any milk, cream, buttermilk, skimmed milk, pasteurized milk, condensed or evaporated milk, or condensed or evaporated skimmed milk, from any cow or cows to which any garbage, swill, refuse, or other improper, unclean, or unwholesome food shall have been fed.

"(K) It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to bring or receive, or to cause or permit to be brought or received, into the city of Long Beach, for sale, or to sell, exchange, or deliver, or to offer for sale, exchange, or delivery, or to cause or permit to be sold, exchanged, or delivered, or to be offered for sale, exchange, or delivery, or to have in possession for sale, exchange, or delivery therein, any milk, cream, buttermilk, skimmed milk, pasteurized milk, condensed or evaporated milk, or condensed or evaporated skimmed milk produced from cows that are kept in any place where the water, ventilation, food, or surroundings are not wholesome and sufficient for the preservation of the health and safe condition of such cows, and the preservation of the wholesomeness of the milk, cream, buttermilk, skimmed milk, pasteurized milk, condensed or evaporated milk, or condensed or evaporated skimmed milk produced therefrom.

"(L) It shall be the duty of every person, firm, or corporation producing or dealing in milk or cream to cool or reduce the heat thereof to a temperature of not exceeding 70° F., immediately after the same is milked, and to maintain such milk or cream at or below such temperature at all times prior to the delivery thereof to a consumer or consumers, except during such time as such milk or cream is undergoing the process of pasteurization, condensation, sterilization, or evaporation, and it shall be unlawful for any such person, firm, or corporation to fail, refuse, or neglect so to do.

"(M) The standard of milk, cream, buttermilk, skimmed milk, pasteurized milk, condensed or evaporated milk, and condensed or evaporated skimmed milk in and for the city of Long Beach is hereby defined and prescribed as follows:

"Milk is the fresh, clean lacteal secretion obtained by the complete milking of one or more healthy cows, properly fed and kept, excluding such secretion obtained for a period of 20 days before calving and for a period of 8 days after calving, and containing, by weight, not less than 8.5 per cent of milk solids, not fat, and not less than 3.5 per cent of milk fat, and a total of milk solids of not less than 12.5 per cent, and not to exceed 100,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter.

"Cream is that portion of milk, rich in milk fat, that rises to the surface of milk on standing or is separated from milk by centrifugal force, is fresh and clean, and contains, by weight, not less than 20 per cent of milk fat, and in the nonfatty portion thereof not less than 8.8 per cent nor more than 9.8 per cent of milk solids.

"Buttermilk is the product which remains when butter is removed from milk or cream in the process of churning and contains, by weight, not less than 8 per cent of milk solids.

"Skimmed milk is milk from which all or a portion of the milk fat has been removed, and which contains, by weight, in the nonfatty portion thereof, not less than 8.8 per cent of milk solids.

"Pasteurized milk is milk that has been heated above 145° F., and maintained at or above such temperature for not less than 20 minutes, and immediately cooled to 70° F. or lower, and maintained at or below 70° F. at all times prior to delivery thereof to a consumer or consumers.

"Condensed or evaporated milk shall contain, by weight, not less than 7.7 per cent of milk fat, and a total of milk solids of not less than 28 per cent.

"Condensed or evaporated skimmed milk shall contain, by weight, not less than 18 per cent of milk solids.

"It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to bring or receive, or to cause or permit to be brought or received, into the city of Long Beach, for sale, or to

sell, exchange, or deliver, or to offer for sale, exchange, or delivery, or to cause or permit to be sold, exchanged, or delivered, or to be offered for sale, exchange, or delivery, or to have in possession for sale, exchange, or delivery therein any milk, cream, buttermilk, skimmed milk, pasteurized milk, condensed or evaporated milk, or condensed or evaporated skimmed milk that does not conform to the standard hereinbefore defined and prescribed therefor.

"(N) It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to place, or to cause or permit to be placed, any water or any foreign substance of any kind in any milk, cream, buttermilk, skimmed milk, pasteurized milk, condensed or evaporated milk, or condensed or evaporated skimmed milk.

"It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to bring or receive, or to cause or permit to be brought or received, into the city of Long Beach, for sale or to sell, exchange or deliver, or to offer for sale, exchange, or delivery, or to cause or permit to be sold, exchanged, or delivered, or to be offered for sale, exchange, or delivery, or to have in possession for sale, exchange, or delivery therein, any milk, cream, buttermilk, skimmed milk, pasteurized milk, condensed or evaporated milk, or condensed or evaporated skimmed milk, into which any water or any foreign substance of any kind shall have been placed.

"For the purpose of this section condensed or evaporated milk and condensed or evaporated skimmed milk shall be deemed to be foreign substance if the same, or either thereof, shall be placed in milk or cream.

"(O) It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to sell, exchange, or deliver, or to offer for sale, exchange, or delivery, or to cause or to permit to be sold, exchanged, or delivered, or to be offered for sale, exchange, or delivery, or to have in possession for sale, exchange, or delivery, any skimmed milk, unless there shall be attached to the outside of every vessel, can, or package from which such skimmed milk is sold or held for exchange or delivery, a tag which shall be printed in black letters at least 1 inch in height the word "skim" or the words "skimmed milk."

"(P) It shall be unlawful for any person to bottle or place in a jar, can, or other receptacle, or to cause to be bottled or placed in a jar, can, or other receptacle, any milk, cream, buttermilk, skimmed milk, pasteurized milk, condensed or evaporated milk, or condensed or evaporated skimmed milk, while such person is upon, at, or near the delivery wagon, or at any other place than the milk house.

"(Q) It shall be unlawful for any person to whom any milk or cream is delivered to fail or neglect, immediately after emptying the receptacle in which such milk or cream shall have been delivered, to rinse or cause to be rinsed thoroughly such receptacle so as to free the same from all remnants of milk or cream.

"(R) It shall be unlawful for any person to place, or to cause or permit to be placed, into any receptacle that is commonly used for the reception, storage, or delivery of milk or cream for sale any filthy or offensive substance, or any refuse matter of any kind, or to use, or to cause or permit to be used, any such receptacle for cooking or heating milk or cream or any other substance.

"(S) It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to bring or receive, or to cause or permit to be brought or received, into the city of Long Beach, for sale, or to sell, exchange or delivery, or to offer for sale, exchange, or delivery, or to cause or permit to be sold, exchanged, or delivered, or to be offered for exchange, sale, or delivery, or to have in possession for sale, exchange, or delivery therein, any condensed, evaporated, pasteurized, sterilized, or heated milk or cream, or any milk or cream that shall have been subjected to heat in any manner unless the receptacle in which the same is contained bears a label stating that the same has been condensed, evaporated, pasteurized, sterilized, or heated, as the case may be.

"(T) The existence in the city of Long Beach of any adulterated, foul, or unclean milk, cream, buttermilk, skimmed milk, pasteurized milk, condensed or evaporated milk, or condensed or evaporated skimmed milk, or of any milk, cream, buttermilk,

skimmed milk, pasteurized milk, condensed or evaporated milk, or condensed or evaporated skimmed milk that does not conform to the standard hereinbefore defined and prescribed therefor, or that is above the temperature hereinbefore prescribed, is hereby declared to be a nuisance, and the same is ordered to be abated accordingly.

"The health officer, the inspectors employed in the health department, and all other officers or employees of the city of Long Beach charged with inspection of milk are hereby authorized and required to condemn such milk, cream, buttermilk, skimmed milk, pasteurized milk, condensed or evaporated milk, or condensed or evaporated skimmed milk, immediately upon discovering that the same does not conform to the standard, or that the same is above the temperature prescribed in this ordinance and to destroy the same, or, instead of destroying the same, to introduce thereinto a substance that will make it evident that the same has been condemned and that will prevent the sale or use of the same as milk, cream, buttermilk, skimmed milk, condensed or evaporated milk, or condensed or evaporated skimmed milk, as the case may be: *Provided, however*, That the provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to skimmed milk when labeled as such, as required by the provisions of this ordinance, if the same is not below the standard herein prescribed therefor.

"(U) It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to use, or to cause or permit to be used, any bottle, can or other vessel or utensil for the purpose of handling, storing, selling, delivering, or distributing milk, cream, buttermilk, skimmed milk, pasteurized milk, condensed or evaporated milk, or condensed or evaporated skimmed milk therein, unless, immediately prior to such use, such bottle, can, or vessel shall have been washed clean in warm water, with soda or soap, and thoroughly sterilized by boiling or steaming by means of an appliance or plant used exclusively for that purpose. Such appliance or plant shall be open at all times to the inspection of the health officer or any inspector employed in the health department and it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to prevent, or to attempt to prevent, the health officer or any such inspector from inspecting any such appliance or plant or any portion thereof or to interfere in any manner with such inspection.

"(V) It shall be unlawful for any person to serve any milk, cream, buttermilk, skimmed milk, pasteurized milk, condensed or evaporated milk, or condensed or evaporated skimmed milk in bottles to any dwelling in which any person is ill with any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease, or to any dwelling on which there is a placard or notice stating or indicating that any person therein is ill with any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease, until after such placard shall have been removed by the proper officer.

"It shall be unlawful for any person to remove from any such dwelling any bottle or receptacle which shall have been or is to be used for the purpose of receiving, storing, or delivering milk, cream, buttermilk, skimmed milk, pasteurized milk, condensed or evaporated milk, or condensed or evaporated skimmed milk, or into which any milk, cream, buttermilk, skimmed milk, pasteurized milk, condensed or evaporated milk, or condensed or evaporated skimmed milk shall have been or is to be placed, or which is commonly used for the reception, storage, or delivery of milk, cream, buttermilk, skimmed milk, pasteurized milk, condensed or evaporated milk, or condensed or evaporated skimmed milk.

"(W) It shall be unlawful for any person affected with any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease, or who shall have been knowingly exposed to any such disease within a period of 10 days, to handle, transport, deliver, mix, work over, or distribute milk, cream, buttermilk, skimmed milk, pasteurized milk, condensed or evaporated milk, or condensed or evaporated skimmed milk, or to serve as milker or milkman.

"(X) It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to use, or to cause or permit to be used, any bottle, can, or other vessel in the sale, distribution, or delivery of milk or cream which shall have been handled by any person affected with any con-

tagious, infectious, or communicable disease unless such bottle, can, or other vessel shall have been cleaned and sterilized as hereinbefore provided.

"(Y) It shall be the duty of every person, firm, or corporation owning, conducting, carrying on, or operating any dairy or milk house, or any place where milk is stored or is kept for sale, to post and to keep posted thereon at all times a copy of this ordinance."

SEC. 7. That any person, firm, or corporation violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished as follows:

For the first offense, by a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$200, or by imprisonment in the city jail for a period of not more than 50 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

For the second offense, by a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$400 or by imprisonment in the city jail for a period of not less than 5 days nor more than 100 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

For the third or any subsequent offense, by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 or by imprisonment in the city jail for a period of not less than 25 days nor more than 6 months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 8. All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 9. This ordinance is urgently required for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, and safety, and the city clerk shall certify to its passage by a two-thirds vote of the city council and cause it to be published once in the Daily Telegram, and thereupon and thereafter it shall take effect and be in force.

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